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No. 8] NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 17—FEBRUARY 23, 2008, SATURDAY/MAGHA 28—PHALGUNA 4, 1929

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 326.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस  
स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा  
3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि  
मानव अंग प्रतिरोपण अधिनियम, 1994 (1994 का अधिनियम सं.  
42) के तहत सभी अपराधों तथा उपर्युक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा  
संश्लेष प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षडयंत्रों का अन्वेषण दिल्ली विशेष  
पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा की जाएगी।

[फा. सं. 228/12/2008-एवीडी-II]

मनीषा सक्सेना, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

S.O. 326.—In exercise of the powers conferred by  
Section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act,  
1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby  
specifies that all the offences, including attempts,  
abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection  
therewith, under the Transplantation of Human Organs  
Act, 1994 (42 of 1994) shall be investigated by the Delhi  
Special Police Establishment.

[F.No. 228/12/2008-AVD-II]

MANISHA SAXENA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 327.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए हरियाणा राज्य के गृह विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. 20/2/2008-3एचजी-1, दिनांक 31 जनवरी, 2008 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से पुलिस स्टेशन पालम विहार, जिला-पश्चिम गुड़गांव में दर्ज एफ आईआर सं. 27, दिनांक 25 जनवरी, 2008 से संबंधित मामल अंग प्रतिरोपण अधिनियम, 1994 (1994 का अधिनियम सं. 42) की धारा 18 और 19 सहित उपर्युक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षडयंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए तथा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराध अपराधों तथा भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 420, 342, 326, 506 और 120-बी के अधीन/अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार हरियाणा राज्य पर करती है।

[फा. सं. 228/12/2008-ए वी डी-II]

मनीषा सक्सेना, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

S.O. 327.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State of Haryana, Home Department vide No. 20/2/2008-3HG-1, dated 31st January, 2008, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the State of Haryana for investigation of offences in connection with FIR No. 27, dated 25th January, 2008 under Section 18 and 19 of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 (42 of 1994) including attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection therewith or offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts and Sections 420, 342, 326, 506 and 120-B of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) registered with the Police Station Palam Vihar, District West Gurgaon, Haryana.

[No. 228/12/2008-AVD-II]

MANISHA SAXENA, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 328.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री आशीष कुमार, एडवोकेट,

दिल्ली और दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के रिटेनर काउंसिल, को दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा अन्वेषित मामलों से उद्भूत अभियोजनों, अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों अथवा अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 225/12/2007-ए वी डी-II]

चंद्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th February, 2008

S.O. 328.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the provision of Sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Ashiesh Kumar, Advocate and Retainer Counsel of Central Bureau of Investigation in the Delhi High Court as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting prosecution, appeals, revision or other matter arising out of the cases investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment.

[No. 225/12/2007-AVD-II]

CHANDRA PRAKASH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 329.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मेघालय राज्य सरकार, राजनीतिक विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. पीओएल 211/2007/45, दिनांक 17 दिसंबर, 2007 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से फूलबाडी पुलिस थाना, वेस्ट गारो हिल्स, मेघालय में दर्ज मामला सं. 8(4) 2006 से उद्भूत भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 365, के अधीन दण्डनीय अपराध और उक्त अपराध से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त, प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षडयंत्रों और उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार संपूर्ण मेघालय राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/71/2007-ए वी डी-II]

चंद्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S.O. 329.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25

of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Meghalaya, Political Department vide Notification No. POL. 211/2007/45, dated 17th December, 2007, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Meghalaya for investigation of offence punishable under Section 365 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) arising out of case No. 8(4)2006 registered at Phulbari Police Station, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya and attempt abetment and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the said offence, and any other offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/71/2007-AVD-II]

CHANDRA PRAKASH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 330.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के गृह विभाग की अधिसूचना सं. 1029/6-पी-12-2008-6 (7) डी/08 दिनांक 10 फरवरी, 2008 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से अवैध गुर्दा प्रतिरोपण गिरोह के संबंध में मानव अंग प्रतिरोपण अधिनियम, 1994 (1994 का अधिनियम सं. 42) की धारा 18/19, भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 342, 420, 467, 468, 471, 506, 326, 120-बी और अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 (1989 का अधिनियम सं. 33) की धारा 3(1)(10) के अधीन पुलिस स्टेशन सिविल लाइन्स, जिला-मुरादाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) में दर्ज मामला अपराध सं. 48/2008 तथा उपर्युक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षडयंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध अथवा अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार संपूर्ण उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/16/2008-ए वी डी. II]

चंद्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S.O. 330.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State of Uttar Pradesh, Home Department conveyed vide

No. 1029/6-P-12/2008-6(7)D/08 dated 10th February, 2008, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the State of Uttar Pradesh for investigation of offences in connection with Case Crime No. 48/2008 registered at P.S. Civil Lines, District Moradabad (U.P.) under Sections 18/19 of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 (42 of 1994) Sections 342, 420, 467, 468, 471, 506, 326, 120-B of the Indian Penal Code 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and 3(1)(X) of the Indian Penal code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and 3(1)(X) of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (33 of 89) regarding illegal kidney transplant racket and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/16/2008-AVD-II]

CHANDRA PRAKASH, under. Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 331.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ 1-4-2007 से संगठन भारतीय संस्कृति दर्शन ट्रस्ट, पुणे को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से संलग्न 'अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात्:-

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा ;
- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा ;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग बही खाता रखेगा जिसमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि को दर्शाएगा तथा, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उपधारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले

आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा ;

- (iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा ।

2. केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :-

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अलग लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा ; अथवा
- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा
- (ङ.) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा ।

[अधिसूचना सं. 24/2008/फा. सं. 203/10/2007-आ.क.नि.-II]  
सुरेन्द्र पाल, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

### (CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

New Delhi, the 12th February, 2008

S.O. 331.— It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Bharatiya Sanskriti Darshan Trust, Pune has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), with effect from 1-4-2007 in the category of 'other Institution', partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;
- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;

(iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;

(iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization:-

- (a) fails to maintain separate book of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 24/2008/F. No. 203/10/2007/ITA-II]

SURENDER PAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 332.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ 1-4-2007 से संगठन बिरला रिसर्च इस्टीमेट फार अपलाइड साइंसेस, नागडा (मध्य प्रदेश) को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान

कार्यकलापों में लगी 'अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात्:-

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा ;
- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा ;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसको द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग खाता बही रखेगा जिसमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि दर्शाई गई हो, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उपधारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा ;
- (iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा ।

2. केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :-

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित पृथक लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा ; अथवा
- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा
- (ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा ।

[अधिसूचना सं. 26/2008/फा. सं. 203/24/2004-आ.क.नि.-II]

सुरेन्द्र पाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th February, 2008

S.O. 332.— It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Birla Research Institute for Applied Sciences, Nagda (M.P.) has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income-tax 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), with effect from 1-4-2001 in the category of 'other Institution', partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;
- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;
- (iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139 of the said Act;
- (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization:—

- (f) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (g) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (h) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (i) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (j) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1)

of section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 26/2008/F. No. 203/24/2004/ITA-II]

SURENDER PAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 333.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5 ग और 5 ड के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ 1-4-2003 से संगठन डाल्मिया इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंटिफिक एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च, राजगंगपुर, उड़ीसा को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से संलग्न 'अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात्:-

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा ;
- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा ;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग बही-खाता रखेगा जिसमें अनुसंधान कार्य करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि को दर्शाएगा तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उपधारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उपधारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा ;
- (iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा ।

2. केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :-

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अलग लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा ; अथवा

(ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा

(घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा

(ङ.) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5 ग और 5 ड के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा ।

[अधिसूचना सं. 25/2008/फा. सं. 203/29/2004-आ.का.नि. II]

सुरेन्द्र पाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th February, 2008

S.O. 333.— It is hereby notified for general information that the origination Dalmia Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research, Rajgangpur, Orissa has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income-tax 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), with effect from 1-4-2001 in the category of 'other Institution', partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;
- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;
- (iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139 of the said Act;
- (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization:—

- (a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or

- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 25/2008/F. No. 203/29/2004/ITA-II]

SURENDER PAL, Under Secy.

( वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग )

नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 334.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा 3(ज) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्रीमती जोगिन्दर कौर को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, इलाहाबाद बैंक के निदेशक मंडल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/22/2006-बीओ-I]

जी.बी. सिंह, उप सचिव

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 14th February, 2008

S.O. 334.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Smt. Joginder Kaur as part-time non-official director on the Board of Directors of Allahabad Bank for a period of three years from the date of notification and/or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/22/2006-BO-I]

G.B. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 335.—रुग्ण औद्योगिक कंपनी (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम, 1985 की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (2) के साथ पठित धारा 4 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए,

केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा औद्योगिक और वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड (बाइफर) में सदस्य/अध्यक्ष के पद पर श्री ए. के. गोस्वामी का कार्यकाल दिनांक 16-3-2008 से 30-10-2008 तक अर्थात् उनकी आयु 65 वर्ष हो जाने तक या बाइफर को बंद किए जाने तक या अगले आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, बढ़ाने का अनुमोदन करती है।

[फा. सं. 20(1)/2004-आईएफ-II]

खड़ग सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S.O. 335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 4 read with sub-section (2) of Section 6 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Central Government hereby approves the extension of the tenure of Shri A.K. Goswami as Member/Chairman in BIFR from 16-3-2008 to 30-10-2008 i.e. upto the age of attaining 65 years or till the abolition of BIFR or until further orders, whichever event occurs the earliest.

[F. No. 20(1)/2004-IF-II]

KHARG SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 336.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा 3(ज) और (3-क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री अशोक सिंह को अधिसूचना की तिथि से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के निदेशक मंडल में अंशकालीन गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/4/2006-बीओ-I]

जी.बी. सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th February, 2008

S.O. 336.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3(h) and (3-A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) of clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government hereby nominates Sh. Ashok Singh as part-time non-official director on the Board of Directors of Union Bank of India for a period of three years from the date of notification or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/4/2006-BO-I]

G.B. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय**

(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 337.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 12 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की द्वितीय अनुसूची में एतद्द्वारा निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची में—“नेपाल” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत—

(क) “त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय” के सामने (इसके पश्चात् स्तंभ (2) के रूप में संदर्भित) डिप्लोमा में यथा उल्लिखित अर्हताओं की प्रकृति [इसके पश्चात् स्तंभ (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] और ‘संक्षेपण’ [इसके पश्चात् स्तंभ (4) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)	(4)
“एम.एस. (ई.एन.टी.)” विश्वविद्यालय	“मास्टर्स आफ सर्जरी (ई.एन.टी.)” (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह चिकित्सा संस्थान, महाराजगंज, काठमांडू, नेपाल में प्रशिक्षण ले रहे विद्यार्थियों के संबंध में त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई हो)।	त्रिभुवन

(ख) शीर्षक “बी.पी. कोइराला स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान संस्थान धरान, नेपाल” के सामने [इसके पश्चात् स्तंभ (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] डिप्लोमा में यथा उल्लिखित अर्हताओं की प्रकृति [इसके पश्चात् स्तंभ (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] और ‘संक्षेपण’ [इसके पश्चात् स्तंभ (4) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

(2)	(3)	(4)
“एम.एस. (आर्थो.)”	“मास्टर्स आफ सर्जरी (विकलांग विज्ञान)”	बी.पी.के. आई.एच.एस., धरान, नेपाल

[फा. सं. व-1015/8/2003-एम.ई. (पी-1)]

टी.जे. एस. चावला, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE**

(Department of Health &amp; Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 27th September, 2007

S.O. 337.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 12 of the Indian Medical

Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule under the heading “Nepal”—

(a) against “Tribhuvan University”, under the headings ‘Title’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], ‘Nature of qualifications as stated in diploma’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] and ‘Abbreviation’ [hereinafter referred to as column (4)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)	(4)
“MS (E.N.T.)” University	“Masters of Surgery (E.N.T.)” (This shall be recognized medical qualification when granted by Tribhuvan University in respect of students being trained at Institute of Medicine, Maharaj Gunj, Kathmandu, Nepal)	Tribhuvan

(b) Against “B.P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan, Nepal”, under the heading ‘Title’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], ‘Nature of qualifications as stated in diploma’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)] and “Abbreviation” [hereinafter referred to as column (4)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto the following shall be inserted, namely :—

(2)	(3)	(4)
“M.S. (Orhto.)”	“Masters of Surgery (Orthopaedics)”	B.P.K.I.H.S., Dharan, Nepal

[F. No. V. 11015/8/2003-M.E. (P-I)]

T.J.S. CHAWLA, Under Secy.

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 338.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में एतद्द्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :—

2. अनुसूची के भाग-1 में क्रम.सं. 70 के बाद और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित क्रमांक और प्रविष्टियां अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी :—

"71. मीनाक्षी एकाडेमी ऑफ मीनाक्षी अम्माल डेंटल कालेज हायर एजुकेशन एंड हास्पिटल, (सम विश्वविद्यालय), चैन्नई चैन्नई

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| I. अर्थोडॉन्टिक्स<br>(यदि 13-2-2007 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)           | एमडीएस (अर्थोडॉन्टिक्स)<br>मीनाक्षी एकाडेमी ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन<br>(सम विश्वविद्यालय), चैन्नई      |
| II. प्रोस्थोडॉन्टिक्स<br>(यदि 13-2-2007 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)       | एमडीएस (प्रोस्थोडॉन्टिक्स)<br>मीनाक्षी एकाडेमी ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन<br>(सम विश्वविद्यालय), चैन्नई   |
| III. कन्जरवेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री<br>(यदि 13-2-2007 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो) | एमडीएस (कन्जरवेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री) मीनाक्षी एकाडेमी ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन<br>(सम विश्वविद्यालय), चैन्नई |
| IV. ओरल सर्जरी<br>(यदि 13-2-2007 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)              | एमडीएस (ओरल सर्जरी)<br>मीनाक्षी एकाडेमी ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन<br>(सम विश्वविद्यालय), चैन्नई          |
| V. पेरियोडॉन्टिक्स<br>(यदि 13-2-2007 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)          | एमडीएस (पेरियोडॉन्टिक्स)<br>मीनाक्षी एकाडेमी ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन<br>(सम विश्वविद्यालय), चैन्नई     |
| VI. ओरल पैथोलोजी<br>(यदि 13-2-2007 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)            | एमडीएस (ओरल पैथोलोजी) मीनाक्षी एकाडेमी ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन<br>(सम विश्वविद्यालय), चैन्नई           |
| VII. पेडोडॉन्टिक्स<br>(यदि 13-2-2007 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)          | एमडीएस (पेडोडॉन्टिक्स)<br>मीनाक्षी एकाडेमी ऑफ हायर एजुकेशन<br>(सम विश्वविद्यालय), चैन्नई       |

[फा. सं. वी-12017/9/2001-डी.ई.]

राज सिंह, अवर सचिव

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S.O. 338. —In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In Part-I of the Schedule, after serial No. 70, and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| "71. Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education (Deemed University), Chennai | Meenakshi Ammal Dental College & Hospital, Chennai  |
| (i) Orthodontics (When granted on or after 13-2-2007)                   | MDS (Orthodontics) Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education (Deemed University), Chennai           |
| (ii) Prosthodontics (When granted on or after 13-2-2007)                | MDS (Prosthodontics) Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education (Deemed University), Chennai         |
| (iii) Conservative Dentistry (When granted on or after 13-2-2007)       | MDS (Conservative Dentistry) Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education (Deemed University), Chennai |
| (iv) Oral Surgery (When granted on or after 13-2-2007)                  | MDS (Oral Surgery) Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education (Deemed University), Chennai           |
| (v) Periodontics (When granted on or after 13-2-2007)                   | MDS (Periodontics) Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education (Deemed University), Chennai           |
| (vi) Oral Pathology (When granted on or after 13-2-2007)                | MDS (Oral Pathology) Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education (Deemed University), Chennai         |
| (vii) Pedodontics (When granted on or after 13-2-2007)                  | MDS (Pedodontics) Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education (Deemed University), Chennai            |

[No. V-12017/9/2001-D.E.]

RAJ SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 339.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्लामिक आज़ाद यूनिवर्सिटी, ईरान द्वारा प्रदत्त चिकित्सा अर्हता डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन

उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनों के लिए राजीव गांधी स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलौर, भारत द्वारा प्रदत्त चिकित्सा अर्हता डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा. अजादेह तबताबेई, ईरानी नागरिक जो उक्त अर्हताएं धारण करते हैं, पीजीआईएमईआर, चंडीगढ़ से प्रशिक्षण ना कि व्यक्तिगत लाभ के प्रयोजनार्थ संलग्न हैं;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. अजादेह तबताबेई के चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :-

(क) 15-01-2008 से पांच माह की अवधि तक;

(ख) उस अवधि तक जिसके दौरान डा. अजादेह तबताबेई पीजीआईएमईआर, चंडीगढ़ में विकृति विज्ञान विभाग से संलग्न हैं, इनमें से जो भी लघुतर हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/01/2007-एमई (नीति-1)(XVII) पार्ट]

के.वी.एस. राव, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2008

S.O. 339. —Whereas medical qualification Doctor of Medicine granted by Islamic Azad University, Iran is a recognized medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

Whereas medical qualification Doctor of Medicine granted by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, India is a recognized medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956);

And whereas Dr. Azadeh Tabatabaei, Iranian National, who posses the said qualifications is attached to PGIMER, Chandigarh for the purpose of training and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Azadeh Tabatabaei in India shall be limited to :-

(a) a period of five months w.e.f. from 15-01-2008;

(b) the period during which Dr. Azadeh Tabatabaei is attached to Dept. of Pathology at PGIMER, Chandigarh whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/01/07-ME(Policy-I) (XVII) Pt.]

K.V.S. PAO, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 340. — भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र के पंजीकृत चिकित्सा स्नातक चुनाव क्षेत्र से चुनाव करवाया है जिसके तहत डा. पवार वसन्त निवरूती, गौतम, सुश्रुत अस्पताल, न्यू पंडित कालोनी, नासिक को इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् का सदस्य निर्वाचित किया गया है।

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना, का.आ. संख्या 138 में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

उक्त अधिसूचना में 'धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अंतर्गत निर्वाचित' शीर्षक के नीचे क्रम संख्या 01 तथा उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

"1. डा. पवार वसन्त निवरूती  
गौतम,  
सुश्रुत अस्पताल,  
न्यू पंडित कालोनी,  
नासिक-422002."

[सं. वी-11013/07/2006-एम.ई. (नीति-1)]

के.वी.एस. राव, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th February, 2008

S.O. 340. —Whereas the Central Government in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) has conducted the election from the Registered Medical Graduate Constituency of Maharashtra wherefrom Dr. Pawar Vasant Nivruti, Gautam, Sushrut Hospital, New Pandit Colony, Nasik has been elected to be a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from the date of issue of this notification.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S.O. 138, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :-

In the said notification, under the heading 'Elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 3', for the serial No. 1 and the entries relating thereto the following serial number and entries shall be substituted, namely :-

"1. Dr. Pawar Vasant Nivruti  
Gautam, Sushrut Hospital,  
New Pandit Colony,  
Nasik-422002"

[No. V-11013/07/2006-ME(Policy-I)]

K.V.S. RAO, Dy. Secy.

## विदेश मंत्रालय

(सी. पी. वी., खण्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 341.—राजनयिक कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वां) के 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का प्रधान कौंसलावास, बर्मिंघम में श्री माम राजबेहामनी, सहायक को 15-2-2008 से सहायक कौंसली अधिकारी का कार्य करने हेतु प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं टी-4330/01/2006]

प्रीतम लाल, अवर सचिव (काउंसलर)

## MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(C.P.V. Division)

New Delhi, the 15th February, 2008

S.O. 341.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and fees) Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby authorize Shri Mam Raj Behamni, Assistant to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer in the Consulate General of India, Birmingham with effect from 15th February, 2008.

[No. T. 4330/1/2006]

PRITAM LAL, Under Secy. (Counsular)

## वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

## आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 5 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 342.—केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह राय है कि भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए ऐसा करना आवश्यक और समीचीन है कि 'हॉपस और हॉप उत्पादों' को निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अधीन लाया जाए;

और, यह आवश्यक है कि आयातित देशों के विहित मानकों को पूरा करने के लिए क्वालिटी के उच्चतम मानकों और अनुबद्ध स्वास्थ्य अपेक्षाओं को बनाया रखा जाए।

और प्रसंस्करणकर्ता/निर्यातक का प्राथमिक दायित्व है कि वह यह सुनिश्चित करे कि हॉपस और हॉप उत्पाद इस प्रस्ताव में अधिकथित अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करें।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नाम निर्दिष्ट सक्षम प्राधिकारी को देश में क्वालिटी मानकों को सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त प्रयोजनों के लिए नीचे विनिर्दिष्ट प्रस्ताव बनाए हैं और उन्हें निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) की अपेक्षानुसार निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् को भेज दिया है,

जब, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उपनियम (2) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रस्तावों को ऐसे लोगों की जानकारी के लिए प्रकाशित करती है जिनके उनसे प्रभावित होने की संभावना थी और यह सूचना दी जाती है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति प्रस्तावों के संबंध में कोई भी आक्षेप या सुझाव देना चाहता है तो वह उन्हें इस आदेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से 30 दिनों के भीतर भारतीय निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् तीसरा तल, नई दिल्ली वाईएमसीए कल्चरल सेंटर बिल्डिंग, 1, जयसिंह रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 001 को भेज सकता है।

## प्रस्ताव

- (1) यह अधिसूचित करना कि हॉपस और हॉप उत्पाद निर्यात से पूर्व क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के अधीन होंगे;
- (2) इस आदेश से संलग्न उपाबंध में अधिकथित हॉपस और हॉप उत्पाद निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण, निरीक्षण और मानीटरिंग) नियम, 2007 के अनुसार क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण के प्रकार को प्ररूपानुसार विनिर्दिष्ट करना;
- (3) इस आदेश में संलग्न अनुसूची में यथावर्णित विनिर्देशों को हॉपस और हॉप उत्पादों के लिए मानक विनिर्देश के रूप में मान्यता देना;
- (4) यूरोपियन यूनियन (ईयू) के अनुक्रम में हॉपस और हॉप उत्पाद के निर्यात को उस दशा में प्रतिषिद्ध करना जब वह उसे लागू मान विनिर्देश के अनुरूप हो और उसके साथ निरीक्षण प्रमाणपत्र न हो कि ऐसी इकाई निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित अभिकरण द्वारा अनुमोदित और उसके द्वारा उसकी मानीटरिंग की जाती है, जिसमें उपकार्यालय जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं, सम्मिलित हैं।

## अनुसूची

निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 6 के अनुसार मान्यताप्राप्त हॉपस और हॉप उत्पाद के लिए विनिर्देश निम्नलिखित होंगे :—

- (क) आयातकर्ता देश के राष्ट्रीय मानक, या
- (ख) विदेशी क्रेता और निर्यातकों के बीच करार पाए गए संविदात्मक विनिर्देश और परन्तु यह तब जब वे आयातकर्ता देशों की स्वास्थ्य अपेक्षाओं को पूरा कर रहे हों,
- (ग) उपरोक्त (क) और (ख) मदों की अनुपस्थिति में, इस आदेश की इस अनुसूची की परिशिष्ट के अनुसार आदेश में यथाअनुबद्ध न्यूनतम विनिर्देश।

[फा. सं. 3/54/2007/ईआईपी एण्ड ईपी]

वी.के. गाबा, उप सचिव

**अनुबन्ध**

हॉपस और हॉप उत्पादों के विनिर्देश

## (1) अल्फा एसिड की मात्रा

हॉप उत्पाद (पाउडर, ज्यादा लूपलीन मात्रा वाला पाउडर, हॉपस का संपीकृत और मिक्सड हॉपस) की अल्फा एसिड मात्रा जिनसे हॉपस बनाई गयी है से कम ना हो।

## (2) हॉपस कानस के लिए न्यूनतम अपेक्षाएं

क्र. सं.	विशेषत्वएं	अधिकतम मात्रा (वजन का प्रतिशत) तैयार किए गए तैयार हॉपस	हॉपस बिना तैयार किए गए
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आर्द्रता	12	14
2.	पत्ते और डंठल	6	6
3.	हॉपस अपव्यय	3	4
4.	1 बीज रहित हॉपस बीज की दशा में	2	2

**परिशिष्ट**

निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 17 के अधीन बनाए जाने के लिए प्रस्तावित प्रारूप नियम

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारम्भ :—(1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम हॉपस और हॉप उत्पाद निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और मानीटरिंग) नियम, 2008 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में उनके प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. परिभाषाएं—इन नियमों में, जब तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हों;

(क) अधिनियम से निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) अभिप्रेत है।

(ख) अधिकरण से अधिनियम की धारा 7 उपधारा (1) के अधीन निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण चैन्सई, दिल्ली, कोलकाता, कोच्ची और मुम्बई में स्थापित में से कोई अभिप्रेत है;

(ग) परिषद् से निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 3 के अधीन स्थापित निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् अभिप्रेत है;

(घ) सक्षम प्राधिकारी से निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 के अधीन चैन्सई, दिल्ली, कोच्ची, कोलकाता और मुम्बई में स्थापित कोई एक निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण अभिप्रेत है;

(ङ) हॉपस से सुखे पुष्प समूह और मोदा हॉप बेल के कौनस से भी जाने जाते हैं, यह पुष्प समूह दिखने में हरे, पीले और अंडाकार, एक फूल डंडी सहित लंबाई 2 से 5 सें.मी. तक अभिप्रेत हैं;

(च) ज्यादा मात्रा वाला लूपलीन हॉप चूर्ण से हॉपस के पत्ते, डंडी, बैक्टस और ब्राक्ष को मशीनों द्वारा निकालने के पश्चात् पिसा हुआ उत्पाद अभिप्रेत हैं।

(छ) हॉपस का अर्क से हॉप पाउडर या हॉपस चूर्ण पर शोध क्षमता द्वारा की गई क्रिया से संप्रित उत्पाद अभिप्रेत है;

(ज) मिश्रित हॉपस उत्पाद से खंड ड से खंड छ तक दिए गये हॉप उत्पादों के उच्चतर मात्रा सहित हॉप, हॉप चूर्ण दो या दो से अधिक के मिश्रण अभिप्रेत हैं;

3. निरीक्षण या प्रमाणीकरण का प्रकार :—भारत के निर्यात हॉपस और हॉप उत्पाद की क्वालिटी और सुरक्षा इस आदेश में सुनिश्चित किए जायेंगे और इन उत्पादों के व्यापार को सुकर बनाने के लिए, कोई भी एक या दो प्रकार के निरीक्षण/प्रमाणीकरण प्रणाली निम्नलिखित है, का अनुसरण किया जाएगा, अर्थात्

(1) अल्फा एसिड की मात्रा, आर्द्रता, बाह्य तत्व (पत्ते, डंठल, हाप अपव्यय) और बीज (बीज रहित हॉपस के मामले में) और परेषणावार निरीक्षण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए और;

(2) प्रसंस्करणकर्ता द्वारा माल विनिर्माण प्रैक्टिस जीएमपी/अच्छी स्वास्थ्यकर प्रैक्टिस जीएचपी के कार्यान्वयन जैसे क्वालिटी उत्पाद की प्रणाली प्रस्ताव सहित;

**4. अनुपालन का आधार**

4.1 निर्यात के लिए हॉपस और हॉप उत्पाद का आशयित परेषण का इस अनुसूची के उपाबंध में अधिसूचित मानकों को पूरा करेंगे।

**4.2 प्रणाली पहुँच के अधीन प्रमाणीकरण**

(क) उद्योग या प्रसंस्करणकर्ता का यह प्राथमिक उत्तरदायित्व होगा कि वह सुनिश्चित करे कि निर्यात के लिये आशयित हॉपस और हॉप उत्पाद के उत्पादन, भंडारण और परिवहन के सभी प्रक्रमों में उचित स्वास्थ्यकर दशाओं में संभाले और प्रसंस्कृत किए जाएं और यह कि उत्पाद अधिनियम की धारा 6 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आदेश में दिए गए विनिर्देशों के अनुरूप है।

(ख) सक्षम प्राधिकारी नियमित रूप से स्थापन की मानीटरिंग करके सुनिश्चित करेगा कि जो हॉपस और हॉप उत्पाद के उत्पादन, भंडारण और परिवहन के सभी प्रक्रमों पर स्थापित द्वारा अच्छी विनिर्माण प्रैक्टिस (जीएमपी) और अच्छी स्वास्थ्यकर प्रैक्टिस (जीएचपी) अपनाई जा रही है। स्कीम की प्रभावी मोडिरी के लिए निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा इस संबंध में आवश्यक अनुदेश जारी किए जाएंगे।

(ग) इसका समाधान होने पर कि स्थापन क्रियाकलापों यदि किए जाते उनकी प्रकृति से संबंधित अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति करता है, सक्षम प्राधिकारी को ऐसे स्थापन को अनुमोदन प्रदान करेगा। परिषद् अनुमोदित स्थापनों की सूची तैयार करेगा, जिसमें प्रत्येक में एक कार्यालय की संख्या होगी।

**5. पैकिंग एवं चिन्ह**

(क) निर्यात के लिए हॉपस और हॉप उत्पाद को पैक करने का आशय रखने वाला कोई निर्यातक नियमों के अनुसार परेषण

तैयार करने के पश्चात् स्वच्छता पूर्वक साफ खाद्य पैकिंग सामग्री में पैक करेगा।

(ख) प्रत्येक पैकिंग पर आसानी से पढ़ी जा सकने वाली निम्नलिखित सूचनाओं को स्थायी रूप से चिन्हित किए जाए, अर्थात्:

1. प्रसंस्करणकर्ता या विनिर्माता का नाम और पता
2. निर्यातक का नाम और पता
3. सामग्री का नाम और श्रेणी अभिधान
4. बैच और लॉट संख्या
5. प्रसंस्करण या विनिर्माण का वर्ष, मास और तारीख
6. कुल द्रव्यमान और कुल द्रव्यमान
7. भारत में उत्पाद
8. पोत चिन्ह

6. यूरोपीय संघ के लिए स्वास्थ्य प्रमाणपत्र जारी करना समतुल्यता का सत्यापन

सक्षम प्राधिकारी यूरोपीय संघ के लिए स्वास्थ्य प्रमाणपत्र/समतुल्यता का सत्यापन दो कार्य दिवसों के भीतर जारी करेगा रिपोर्ट का आधार निम्नलिखित प्रपत्र में या किसी अन्य प्रपत्र में जिसमें अतिरिक्त शर्तें प्रमाणित की गयी हैं, यदि कोई है, निम्नलिखित रिपोर्टों के आधार पर आयातित देशों की अपेक्षाओं पर आधारित होगा, अर्थात्

1. प्रयोगशाला परीक्षण (णों) में निर्धारित मापदंडों की पुष्टि सूक्ष्मजैविक परीक्षण सहित मानक (यदि लागू हों)

2. प्रयोगशाला परीक्षण में अतिरिक्त मापदंडों को दर्शाते हुए स्वास्थ्य प्रमाणपत्र में साफतौर पर आयातित देश की अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार परेक्षण पर दर्शाते हुए अनुपालन किया जाएगा।

3. क्षेत्रीय निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट (एफआईआर) (यदि लागू हो)

4. प्रत्येक जारी स्वास्थ्य प्रमाणपत्र/अन्य प्रमाणपत्र पर 200 रूपए शुल्क प्रभारित किया जाएगा।

#### 7. प्रमाणीकरण शुल्क

आवेदक द्वारा निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण (ईआईए) को निम्नलिखित दरों से प्रमाणीकरण शुल्क का भुगतान किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:-

(क) परेखणावार प्रमाणीकरण: परेखण	परेखण का (एफओबी) मूल्य 0.4% पोत पर्यन्त भाड़े की दर से
(ख) प्रणाली प्रमाणीकरण	परेखण का (एफओबी) मूल्य 0.2% पोत पर्यन्त भाड़े की दर से

#### 8. अपील

निर्यात निरीक्षण अधिकरण के विनिश्चय से व्यथित कोई भी आवेदक ऐसे इन्कार किए जाने की सूचना की प्राप्ति के 10 दिनों के भीतर अधिकरण द्वारा अपील निदेशक (निरी. और क्वा. नियंत्रण) को भेजी जाएगी। अपील का निपटान इसकी प्राप्ति के 15 दिनों के भीतर कर दिया जाएगा। इस अपील पर निदेशक (निरी. और क्वा. नियंत्रण) का विनिश्चय अंतिम होगा

#### MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

#### ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th February, 2008

S.O. 342.—Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary and expedient so to do for the development of the export trade of India that Hops and Hop products should be subject to quality control and inspection prior to export;

And, whereas it is necessary to maintain the highest quality standards and stipulated health requirements that would encompass the standards prescribed by the importing countries;

And, whereas, it is the primary responsibility of the processor or exporter to ensure that Hops and Hop Products should meet the requirements laid down in the proposal:

And whereas, the Competent Authority nominated by the Central Government should ensure the effective compliance of the quality standards in the country;

And whereas, the Central Government has formulated the proposal specified below for the said purpose and has forwarded the same to the Export Inspection Council as required under sub-rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, the Central Government hereby publishes the proposal for information of the general public likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any person who desires to make any objection or suggestion with respect to the said proposal may forward the same, within thirty days from the date of publication of the Order in the Official Gazette, to the Export Inspection Council of India, 3rd Floor, New Delhi YMCA Cultural Centre Building, 1, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001.

#### PROPOSAL

(1) To notify that Hops and Hop Products shall be subjected to quality control and inspection prior to export;

(2) To specify the type of quality control and inspection in accordance with the draft Export of Hops and Hop Products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Rules, 2007 set out in the Annexure appended to this Order;

(3) To recognise the specifications as set out in the Schedule as appended to this Order as the standard specification for Hops and Hop Products; and

(4) To prohibit the export of Hops and Hop Products in case of exports to European Union (EU) unless it conforms to the standard specifications applicable to it and is accompanied by a certificate of inspection or certificate that such unit is approved and monitored by the Export Inspection Agency established under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 including its sub offices located at various places of the region.

#### SCHEDULE

Specification for Hops and Hop Products recognised as per section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 shall be:—

- Of national standards of the importing countries; or
- Contractual specifications agreed to between the foreign buyer and the exporters provided the same are satisfying the health requirements of the importing countries;
- In the absence of items (a) and (b) above, the minimum specifications as stipulated in this Order as Appendix to this Schedule.

[F.No. 3/54/2007-EI&EP]

V. K. GAUBA, Dy. Secy.

#### APPENDIX

##### SPECIFICATIONS OF HOPS AND HOP PRODUCTS

##### 1. Alfa Acid Content:

The *alfa acid* content of hop products (powder, powder with higher lupulin content, extract of hops and mixed hops) should not be lower than that of hops from which they have been prepared.

##### 2. Minimum Requirements for Hop Cones:

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Maximum Content (% of weight)	
		Prepared Hops	Unprepared Hops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Moisture	12	14
2.	Leaves and stalks	6	6
3.	Hop waste	3	4
4.	In case of 'seedless hops', seeds	2	2

#### ANNEXURE

##### DRAFT RULES PROPOSED TO BE MADE UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963

##### 1. Short title and commencement.—

- These rules may be called the Export of Hops and Hop Products (Quality Control, Inspection and Monitoring) Rules, 2008.

- They shall come into force on the date of their final publication in the Official Gazette

2. Definitions.—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires:—

- "Act" means the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963);
- "Agency" means any one of the Export Inspection Agency at Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata, Kochi, and Mumbai established under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act;
- "Council" means the Export Inspection Council established under section 3 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963;
- "Competent Authority" means any one of the Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs) established under section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 located at Chennai, Delhi, Kochi, Kolkata and Mumbai;
- "Hops" means the dried inflorescences or cones of the (female) climbing hop plants (*Humulus Lupulus*) which are greenish yellow in colour and of an ovoid shape having a flower stalk varying from 2 to 5 cm. in length;
- "Hop powder with higher lupulin content" means the product obtained by milling the hops after mechanical removal of a part of the leaves, stalks, bracts and rachides;
- "Extract of hops" means the concentrated products obtained by the action of a solvent on the hops or on the hop powder;
- "Mixed hop products" means a mixture of two or more of the Hops, Hop powder with higher Lupulin Content and Extract of hops products referred to in clause (e) to (g).

3. Types of Inspection or Certification.—In order to ensure the safety and quality of Hops and Hop Products exported from India and facilitate smooth trade of these products, any one of the two types of inspection or certification systems shall be followed, namely:—

- Consignment wise inspection for ensuring alfa acid content, moisture, foreign matter (leaves, stocks, hop waste) and seeds (in case of seedless hop); and
- Systems approach to include end-product quality as well as implementation of Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Good Hygienic Practices (GHP) by the processor.

##### 4. Basis of compliance.

4.1 Hops and Hop Products consignments intended for exports shall comply with the standards notified in the Appendix to the Schedule.

##### 4.2 Certification under Systems Approach:

- It is the primary responsibility of the industry or processor to ensure that Hops and Hop Products intended for export are processed and

handled at all stages of production, storage, and transport under proper hygienic and manufacturing conditions and that the products conform to the specifications given in the Order by the Central Government under section 6 of the Act;

- (b) The Competent Authority shall conduct regular monitoring of the establishments to ensure that good manufacturing practices (GMP) and good hygienic practices (GHP) are adopted by the establishment at all stages of production, storage and transport of Hops and Hop Products. For effective monitoring of the Scheme, Export Inspection Council will issue necessary instructions in this regard.
- (c) Having satisfied itself that the establishments meet the requirements with regard to nature of activities they carry out, the Competent Authority shall accord approval to establishments. The Council shall draw up a list of approved establishments, each of which shall have an official number.

#### 5. Packing and marking.—

- (a) An exporter intending to pack Hops and Hop Products for export after preparing the consignment as per the rules shall pack in hygienically clean food grade packing material.
- (b) Each package shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the following information, namely:—
- Name and address of processor or manufacturer.
  - Name and address of the exporter
  - Name of the material and grade designation.
  - Batch or lot number.
  - Year, month and date of processing or manufacturing.
  - Gross mass and net mass.
  - Product of India.
  - Shipping mark.

#### 6. Issuance of Health Certificate/ Attestation of Equivalence for European Union (EU).—

The Competent Authority will issue health certificates or attestation of equivalence for European Union (EU) within two working days, in a specified or any other format certifying additional condition, if any, based on importing country's requirement on the basis of the following reports, namely:—

- laboratory test(s) conforming to the parameters described in the standard together with microbiological tests (if applicable).

- laboratory test(s) for the additional parameters to be indicated in the health certificate clearly indicating about compliance of the consignment as per the requirement of importing country.

- field inspection report (FIR) (if applicable).

- A fee of Rs. 200/- per health certificate or other certificate shall be charged.

#### 7. Certification fee.

Certification fee shall be paid by the applicant to the EIA at the following rates namely:—

- (a) Consignment-wise Certification : @ 0.4% of Freight on Board (FOB) value of consignment.
- (b) Systems Certification : @ 0.2% of Freight on Board (FOB) value of consignment

#### 8. Appeal.—

Any applicant aggrieved by the decision of the Export Inspection Agency, may, within 10 days of the receipt of the communication of such refusal prefer an appeal which will be referred by the Agency to the Director (I&QC). The appeal will be disposed of within fifteen days from the date of its receipt. The decision of the Director (I&QC) in such an appeal shall be final.

#### कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 343.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियमावली, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय कटाई-उपरान्त अभियांत्रिकी एवं प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (पा.क. अ.प.) लुधियाना, पंजाब को, जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है।

[फा सं. 13-2/2002-हिंदी]

देवेन्द्र कुमार छतवाल, अवर सचिव

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agricultural Research and Education)

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

S.O. 343.—In pursuance of sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official Purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Research & Education hereby notifies Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering & Technology (ICAR) Ludhiana, Punjab, where more than 80% of staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. 13-2/2002-Hindi]

D.K. CHHATWAL, Under Secy.

## उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

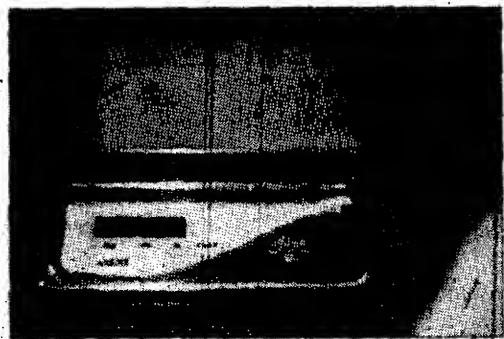
## ( उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग )

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 344.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स फिशर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम्स, 19/123/21, ए एम ए कम्प्लैक्स, पूटोले रोड, त्रिचूर-4, केरल विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए एक्स जे-12" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एक्सेन्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/07/353 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



## आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित/ नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 मि. ग्रा. 2... या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(200)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

## MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

**S.O. 344.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "AXJ-12" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "AXENT" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Fisher Electronic Systems, 19/123/21, A.M.A. Complex, Poothole Road, Thrissur-4, Kerala and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/353;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

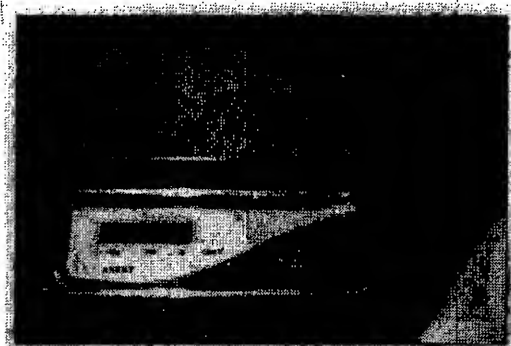


Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(200)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 345.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स फिशर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम्स, 19/123/21, ए एम ए कम्पलैक्स, पूठोले रोड, त्रिचूर-4, केरल विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए एक्स टी-11" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एक्सेन्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/354 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रशिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### सीलिंग व्यवस्था की सिमेटिक व्यवस्था

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसर और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्राम से 2 ग्रा. तक के 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जहां पर 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(200)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

**S.O. 345.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "AXT-11" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "AXENT" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Fisher Electronic Systems, 19/123/21, A.M.A. Complex, Poothole Road, Thrissur-4, Kerala and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/354;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

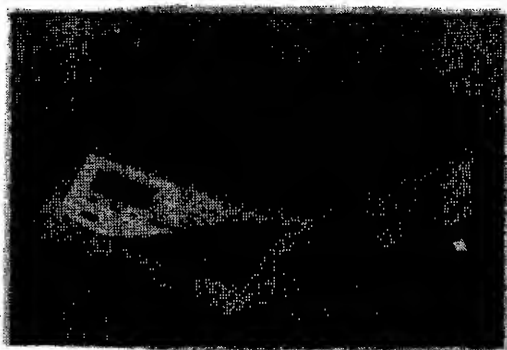


Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc., before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) on the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(200)/2007]

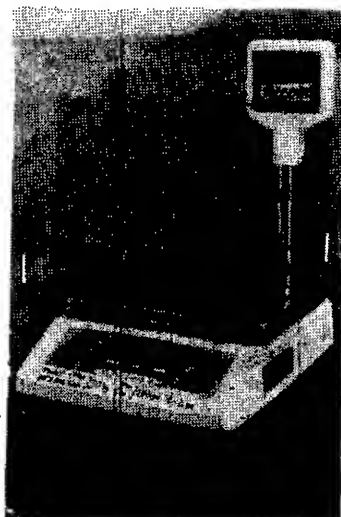
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 346.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम एंटरप्राइजेज, 10, जानकी नगर, नेडी नाका के पास, जलगाँव, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एटीके-30 के" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटकाम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/508 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रविशत व्यक्कलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टैमिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 की रेंज में और 100 मि.ग्रा. अथवा उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  या  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जहाँ पर 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(284)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

**S.O. 346.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "ATJ-30k" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ATCOM" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Atcom Enterprises, 10, Janki Nagar, Near Neri Naka, Jalgaon, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/508;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



The sealing is done by double sealing system. One seal is at one side with stamping plate. The second seal is at the other side of the scale by making two holes one in the bottom plate and other in the side plate, twisted sealing wire is passed through these holes in the side of the scale and both wires are fitted with lead seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(284)/2007]

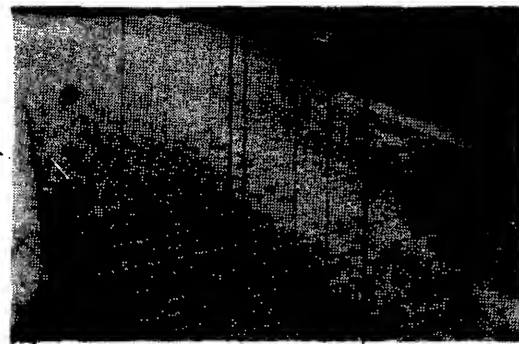
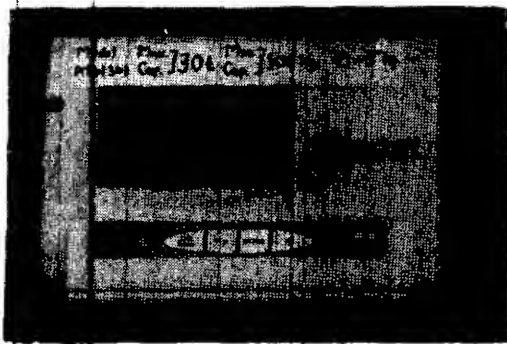
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 347.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटकाम इंटरप्राइजेज, 10, जानकी नगर, नेडी नाका के पास, जलगाँव, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एटीडब्ल्यू-30टी" शृंखला अंकक सूचक सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेगब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटकाम" है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/509 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेगब्रिज प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आर्क्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आर्क्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



डबल सीलिंग प्रणाली द्वारा सीलिंग की जाती है। एक सील स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के साथ एक साइड में लगाई जाती है। दूसरी सील तुला की दूसरी साइड में बाटम प्लेट तथा साइड प्लेट में छिद्र करके की जाती है और तुला की साइड में इन छिद्रों के माध्यम से टिवस्टिड सीलिंग तार पास किया जाता है तथा दोनों तारों को लीड सील के साथ फिट किया जाता है मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान के टाइपिकल सिमेटिक डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  अथवा  $3 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जहाँ पर 'के' घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(248)/2007]

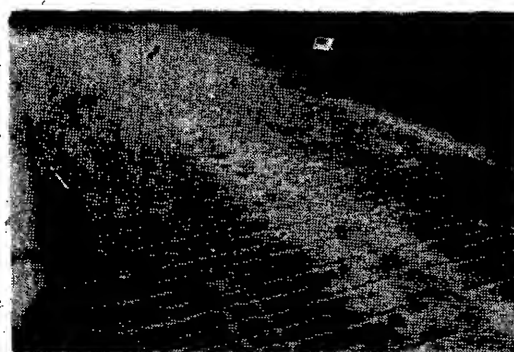
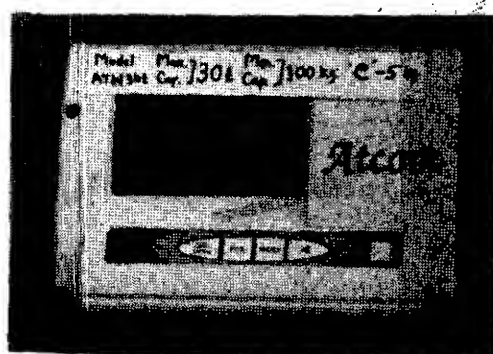
आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

S.O. 347.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with digital indication of "ATW-30t" series belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ATCOM" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Atcom Enterprises, 10, Janki Nagar, Near Neri Naka, Jalgaon, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/509;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



The sealing is done by double sealing system. One seal is at one side with stamping plate. The second seal is at the other side of the indicator by making two holes one in the bottom plate and other in the side plate, twisted sealing wire is passed through these holes in the side of the scale and both wires are fitted with lead seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(284)/2007]

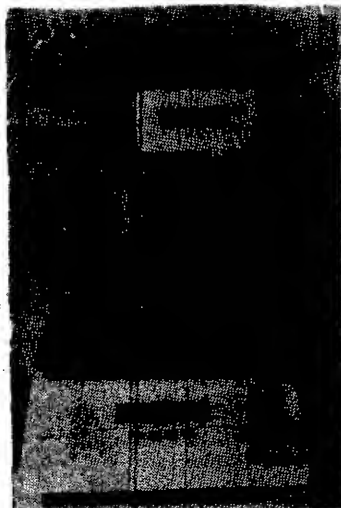
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 348.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिआर इंटरप्राइजिज, नं. 321 एम जी रोड, अमुथसुरभी, पाडिचेरी-605 001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस ई-टी बी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सांसी" है (जिससे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/157 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-6}$  या  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

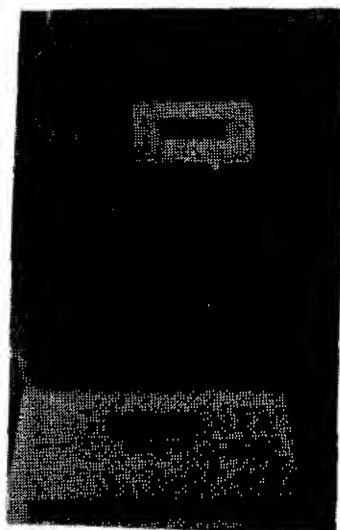
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(72)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

**S.O. 348.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SE-TB" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SANSEE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Siara Enterprises, No. 321, M.G. Road, Opp. Amuthsurabi, Pondicherry-605 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/157;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(72)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

फा. आ. 349.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सिआरा इंटरप्राइजिज, नं. 321 एम जी रोड, अमृतसुरभी, पॉडिचेरी-605 001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस ई-पी टी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक सहित, अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सांसी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/158 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  या  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(72)/2007]

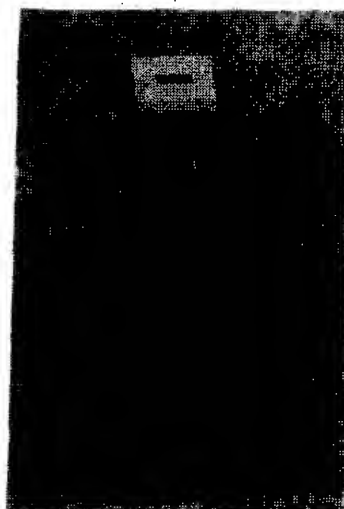
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

S.O. 349.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SE-PT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SANSEE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Siara Enterprises, No. 321, M.G. Road, Opp. Amuthsurabi, Pondicherry-605 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/158;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above to 50kg and upto 5000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(72)/2007]

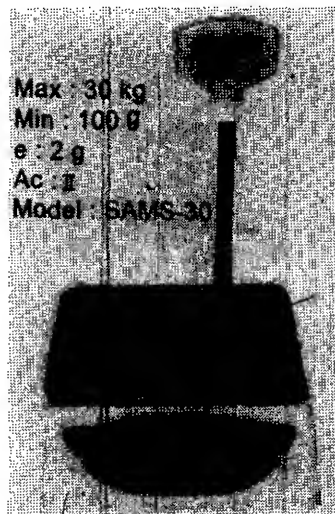
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

क्रा. आ. 350.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सानको इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सेक्टर-2, कसौली रोड, परवानू-173 220, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस ए एम एस-30" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सानको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/328 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मिली ग्रा. से 50 मिली ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 मिली ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक और 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  अथवा  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जहां पर 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(163)/2007]

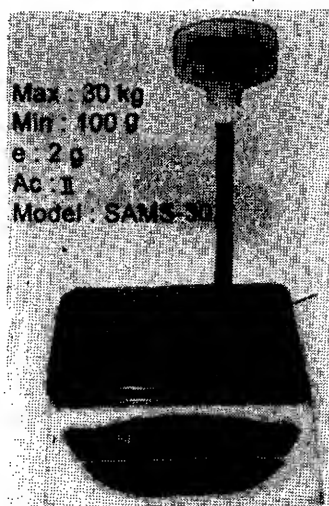
आर. माथुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th January, 2008

**S.O. 350.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "SAMS-30" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SANCO" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sanco Electronics, Sector-2, Kasauli Road, Parwanoo-173 220, H.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/328;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and Model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with Number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(163)/2007]

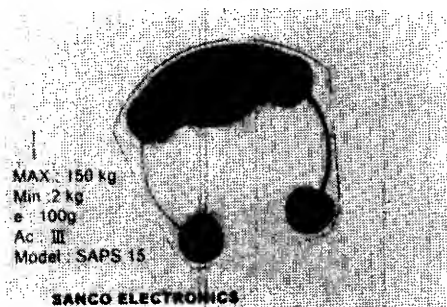
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

का. प्रा. 351.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सानको इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सेक्टर-2, कसौली रोड, परवानू-173 220, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस ए पी एस-15" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सानको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/330 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। और बैटरी की बैकअप सुविधा भी है।



#### सीलिंग व्यवस्था की सिमेटिक व्यवस्था

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि. ग्रा. से 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान के लिए  $1 \times 10^6$ ,  $2 \times 10^6$  अथवा  $5 \times 10^6$ , के हैं, जहां पर 'के' ध नात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(163)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

**S.O. 351.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Models described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication (Person Weighing Machine) of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) belonging to 'SAPS-15' series with brand name "SANCO" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sanco Electronics, Sector-2, Kasauli Road, Parwanoo-173 220, H.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/330;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150kg and minimum capacity is 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. The display is of Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) type. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply and also has battery backup facility.

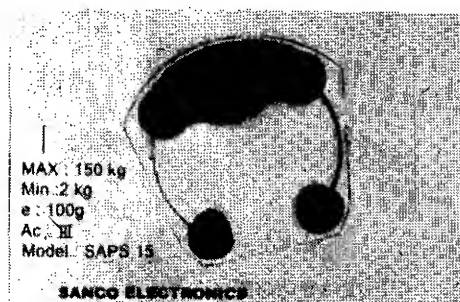


Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and Model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg to 200kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(163)/2007]

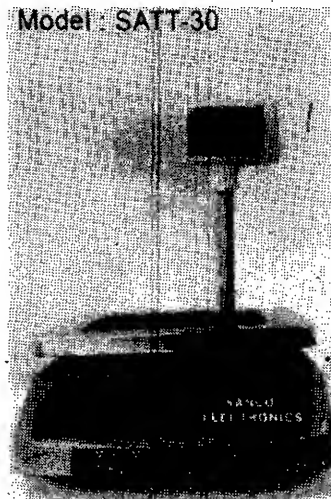
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

का. भा. 352.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सानको इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सेक्टर-2, कसौली रोड, परवानू-173 220, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसएटी-30" शृंखला के अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सानको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/329 संमनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। उपकरण की पठनीयता 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट सकीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल को अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(163)/2007]

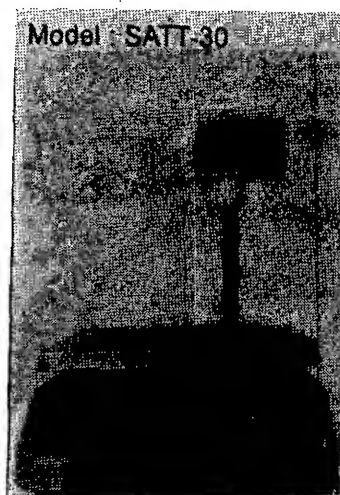
आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

**S.O. 352.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "SATT-30" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SANCO" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sanco Electronics, Sector 2, Kasauli Road, Parwanoo-173 220, H.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/329;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. to 2g. or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(163)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 353.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेंको इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, सेक्टर-2, कसौली रोड, परवान-173 220, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसएसीओ-150" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (सिक्का डालकर व्यक्ति को तोलने की मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सेंको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2007/331 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज अप्ररूपण प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसमें बैटरी बैकअप की सुविधा भी है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों के संबंध में परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 कि.ग्रा. से 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(163)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

**S.O. 353.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the models described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication (Coin Operated Person Weighing Machine) of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) belonging to "SACO-150" series with brand name "SANCO" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sanco Electronics, Sector-2, Kasauli Road, Parwanoo-173 220, H.P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/331;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150 kg. and minimum capacity 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. The display is of Light Emitting Diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply and also has battery backup facility.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100 kg to 200 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

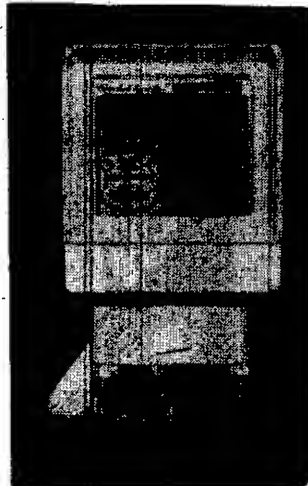
[F.No. WM-21(163)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

फा. आ. 354.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रेसिशन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स कं., एच-45, उद्योग नगर, पीरा गढ़ी, नई दिल्ली-41 द्वारा विनिर्मित "जेम-3 डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित टैक्सी/आटो किराया मीटर के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "गोल्ड टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/266 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल अंकक सूचन सहित टैक्सी/आटो किराया मीटर है जो समय और दूरी नापने का उपकरण है। यह यात्रा के किसी भी क्षण यात्री द्वारा संदेय प्रभार को निरंतर जोड़ता रहता है और उपदर्शित करता रहता है। यात्रा के दौरान कतिपय विनिर्दिष्ट चाल से ऊपर और विनिर्दिष्ट चाल के नीचे चली गई दूरी के किराए को देय करने का फंक्शन है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) मीटर की रीडिंग उपदर्शित करता है। "के" घटक 1390 पल्स/कि.मी. है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

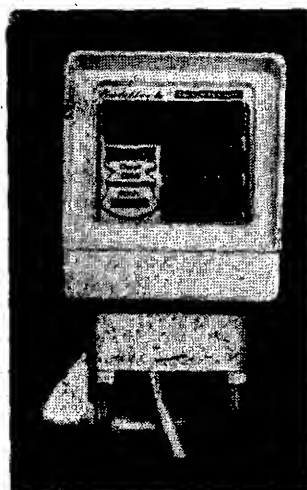
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(113)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

S.O. 354.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of a Taxi/Auto Fare Meter with digital indication of 'GEM-3W' series with brand name "GOLD TECH" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Precision Electronic Instruments Co., H-45, Udyog Nagar, Peera Garhi, New Delhi-41 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/266;



The said Model is a Taxi/Auto Fare Meter with digital indication incorporated with a distance and time measuring device. It totalizes continuously and indicates the fare at any moment of journey, the charges payable by the passenger. The fare to pay is a function of the distance travelled above a certain specified speed and the time elapsed below a specified speed during the journey. The reading of the meter is indicated by Light Emitting Diode (LED). The 'k' factor of the instrument is 1390 pulse per kilometre.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc. before or after sale.

[F.No. WM-21(113)/2007]

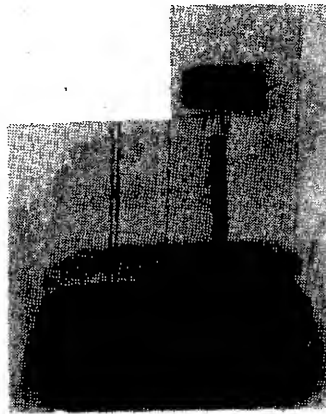
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 355.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मीता इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 15-ए, सनराइज काम्पलेक्स, सम्राट इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मेन रोड, लिम्डा लेन, के डी किचन वेयर स्ट्रीट, एस सी वर्कशॉप के पीछे, मॉडल रोड, राजकोट द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसटीटी-03" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, स्वतः सूचक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सनराइज" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2007/366 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(205)/2007]

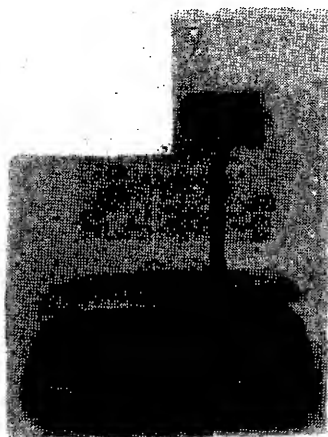
आर. माथुरबुधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

S.O. 355.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of 'STT-03' series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SUNRISE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Meeta Engineering Works, I5-A, Sunrise Complex, Samrat Ind. Area, Main Road, Limda Len, K.D. Kitchen Ware's Street, B/h. S.T. Workshop, Gondal Road, Rajkot-360004, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/366;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. it has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(205)/2007]

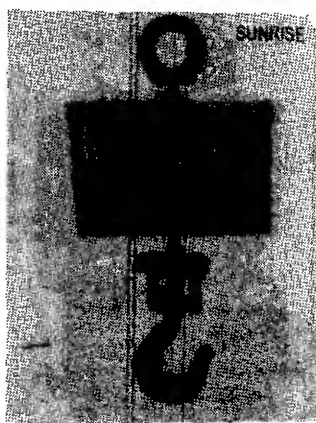
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 356.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पीता इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 15-ए, सनराइज काम्प्लेक्स, सम्राट इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मेन रोड, लिम्डा लेन, के. डी. किंचन-वेयर स्ट्रीट, एस. टी. वर्कशाप के पीछे, मॉडल रोड, राजकोट द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एससीएस-03” शृंखला के अस्वचालित, स्वतः सूचक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (क्रैन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सनराइज” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2007/367 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित (अस्वचालित) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 10,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जहां पर ‘के’ धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(205)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

**S.O. 356.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Crane type) weighing instrument with digital indication of 'SCS-03' series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SUNRISE" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Meeta Engineering Works, 15-A, Sunrise Complex, Samrat Ind. Area, Main Road, Limda Len, K.D. Kitchen-Ware's Street, B/h. S.T. Workshop, Gondal Road, Rajkot-360004, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/367;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity upto 10,000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(205)/2007]

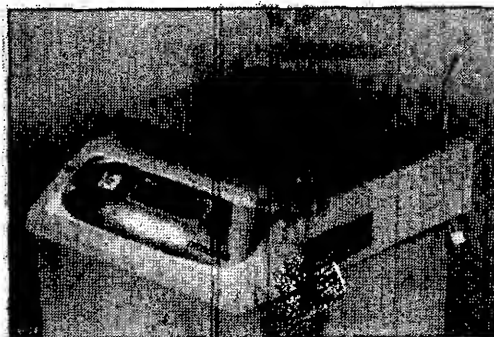
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

क्र. आ. 357.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्स्प्रेट स्केल्स, 57/1, स्नेहलता कुंज, इन्दौर-3, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जेसीसीटी-11" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचने सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "थॉमसन्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2007/412 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में इसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

पुनः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 कि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(226)/2007]

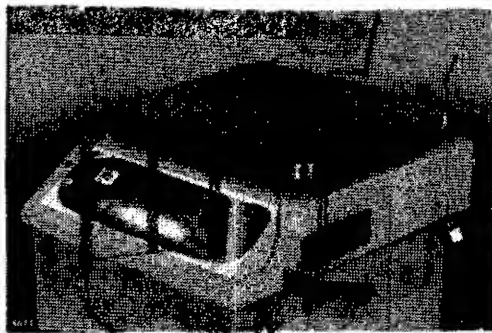
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

**S.O. 357.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of 'ICCT-11' series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "THOMSANS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Accurate Scales, 57/1, Snehlata Kunj, Indore-3, Madhya Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/412;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc. A typical schematic diagram of sealing arrangement of the model has been given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g, and with verification scale interval 'n' in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(226)/2007]

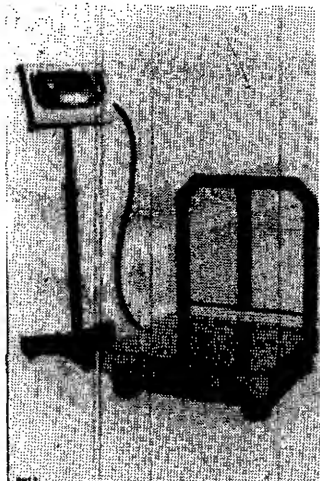
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 358.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्जूरैट स्केल्स, 57/1, स्नेहलता कुंज, इन्दौर-3, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जेसीसीपी-7" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "थॉमसन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2007/413 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

पुनः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$ , के हैं, धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(226)/2007]

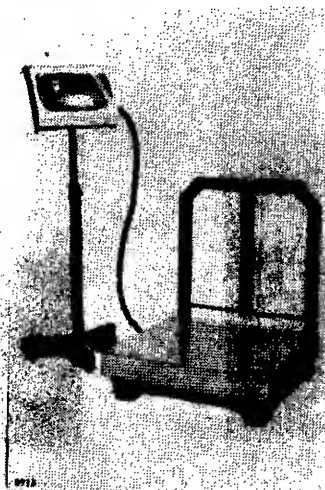
आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

**S.O. 358.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of 'JCCP-7' series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "THOMSONS" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Accurate Scales, 57/1, Snehlata Kunj, Indore-3, Madhya Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/413;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tableform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model is has been given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e'-value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(226)/2007]

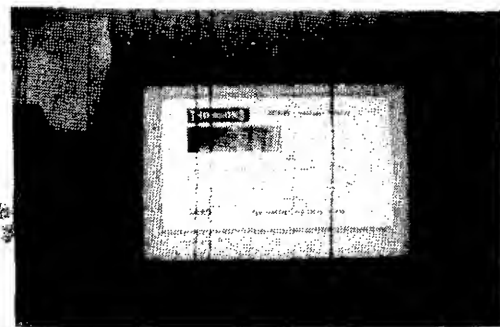
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 359.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई छाकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्ज्यूटे स्कैल्स, 57/1, स्नेहलता कुंज, इन्दौर-3, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "जेसीसीडब्ल्यू-4" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (ब्रेजिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "थॉमसन्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2007/414 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (ब्रेजिज प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

पुनः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक तथा 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$  अथवा  $5 \times 10^3$  के हैं, जहाँ पर 'क' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(226)/2007]

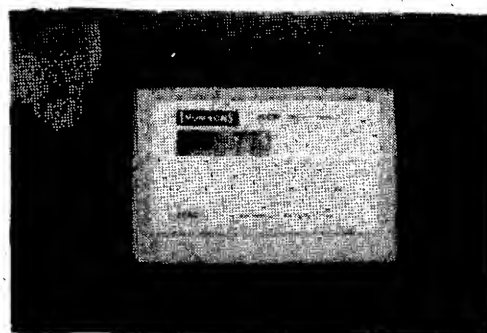
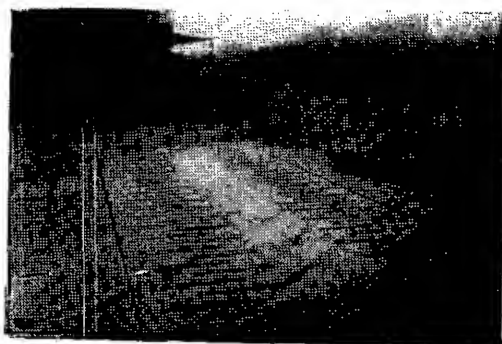
आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

**S.O. 359.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of JCCW-4" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "THOMSONS" (herein, referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Accurate Scales, 57/1, Snehlata Kunj, Indore-3, Madhya Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/419;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 Kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model has been given above:

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^1$ ,  $2 \times 10^1$  or  $5 \times 10^1$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(226)/2007]

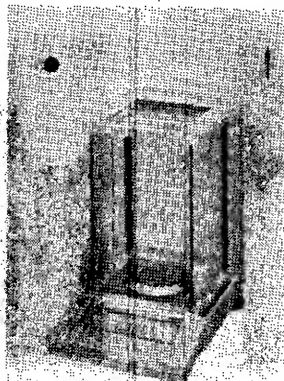
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology.

नई दिल्ली, 8 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 360.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट तथा माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और वाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शिको डेंशी कम्पनी लि. 3-9-11, युशिमा, कुंयो-कु, टोक्यो-110034, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और भारत में बिक्री या बिक्री के बाद बिना किसी परिवर्तन के मैसर्स ईसीई-टेरावको लिमिटेड, नं. 377/22, छटा क्रोस, विल्सन गार्डन, बेंगलूर-560027 द्वारा विपणित विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) 'ए एफ' श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचक सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शिको डेंशी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/444 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पेन्सेशन सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 220 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 0.1 ग्रा. है। इसका सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 1 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकल्पात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लाईट इमिटिंग डायोड तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



AF Series

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट सीमेटिक डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 से अधिक या समान की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^*$ ,  $2 \times 10^*$  या  $5 \times 10^*$  के हैं, धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(252)/2007]

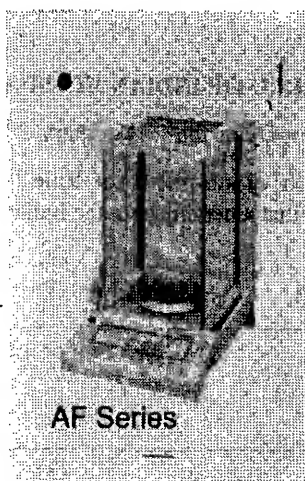
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 8th February, 2008

**S.O. 360.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument with digital indication of "AF" series of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) and with brand name "SHINKO DENSHI" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Shinko Denshi Co. Ltd., 3-9-11, Yushima, Bunkyo-Ku, Tokyo-110034, Japan and marketed in India without any alternation before or after sale by M/s. Essae-Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560 027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/444;

The said Model is an Electro Magnetic Forces Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 220g. and minimum capacity of 0.1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1mg. The scale interval of the instrument (d) is 0.1mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply.



The sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle, etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) equal to or more than 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(252)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

## भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 361.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 2148:2004 (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	2, जनवरी 2008	1 जनवरी, 2008

इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं.: ईटी22/टी-45]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञा. 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

## BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

S. O. 361.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standard, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards	No. and Year of the Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 2148:2004 / IEC 60079-1 (2001) Electrical apparatus for Explosive Gas Atmospheres-flameproof Enclosures "d"	2, January 2008	1 January, 2008

Copies of this Amendment are available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: , Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. ET 22/T-45]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc.-'F' &amp; Head (Electro-Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 362.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह वे स्थापित हो गया है :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस/आईसी 60947-4-2:1999 निम्न-वोल्टता के स्विच गियर और नियंत्रण गियर भाग 4 कान्टैक्टर और मोटर स्टार्टर एसी अर्द्ध-चालक मोटर नियंत्रक और स्टार्टर	—	31 अक्टूबर, 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. : ईटी 07/टी-3]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञा. एफ एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

S. O. 362.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards	No. and Year of the Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS/IEC 60947-4-2: 1999 Low voltage switchgear and controlgear Part 4 contactors and motor-starters Section 2 ac semiconductor motor controllers and starter	—	10 October, 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. ET 07/T-3]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc.-F &amp; Head (Electro-Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 363.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम (5) के उप-विनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थगित कर दिया गया है :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या सीएम/एल-	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	रद्द/स्थगित करने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7599508	पनेर सीमेंट कम्पनी, नरे गॉव, पोस्ट ऊचाट, भिवंडी-वाडा रोड, वाडा, जिला-थाणे 421312	पोर्टलैंड स्लेग सीमेंट आईएस 455:1 989	2007-06-28

[सं. सीएमडी-13:13]

ए. के. तलवार, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2008

S. O. 363.— In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule have been cancelled with effect from the date indicated against each : —

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Name and Address of the licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standard covered by the licence cancelled	Date of Cancellation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	7599508	Paner Cement Company, Village Nare, P.O. Uchat, Bhiwandi-Wada Road Wada, Dist. Thane 421312	455:1989	20070628

[No. CMD/13:13]

A. K. TALWAR, Dy Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 364.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के धारा 4 (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (को) के लिए निम्न लाइसेंस प्रदान किया गया/ किये गये हैं:

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	अनुज्ञप्ति संख्या और लागू होने की तिथि	अनुज्ञप्तिधारक का पता
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	भामा 1417: 1999	7784503 2007/10/08	श्री कृष्णा ज्वैलरज, परख चकला एम जी रोड, जावेरी बाजार, पोरबंदर, गुजरात 360575
2.	भामा 1417: 1999	7786709 2007/10/16	पटेल ज्वैलरज, गीता चैम्बरज, लोहान महाजन वाड़ी के सामने, स्टेशन रोड, तलाला (गिर) जूनागढ़, गुजरात 362150
3.	भामा 1417: 1999	7786810 2007/10/16	आभूषण ज्वैलरज, चांदी बाजार, जामनगर, गुजरात 361001
4.	भामा 1417: 1999	7783497 2007/10/03	व्रज ज्वैलरज, दर्शनी पारेखनी शेरी के पास, नानी बाजार, गोंडल, राजकोट, गुजरात
5.	भामा 1536: 2001	7784095 2007/10/01	जिंदल सॉ लिमिटेड, समघोषा, मांडवी, परागपुर रोड, तालुका मुंद्रा, जिला कच्छ, गुजरात 370415
6.	भामा 12269: 1987	7784402 2007/10/09	अर्जुन सीमेंट इंडस्ट्रीज, मार्फत अमूल मार्केटिंग, द्वितीय तल, संकल्प कॉम्प्लेक्स, एस टी रोड, जूनागढ़, गुजरात 362001
7.	भामा 1417: 1999	7792704 2007/10/31	भाषिक ज्वैलरज, सोनी बाजार (सरफ बाजार), नवाकाना रोड, राजकोट, गुजरात 360001

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8.	भामा 1536 : 1999	7792603 2007/10/31	श्री गोकुल ज्वैलरज, हवेली रोड, सावरकुंडला, अमरेली, गुजरात 364515	
9.	भामा 1417 : 1999	7792502 2007/10/31	जमनादास मुल्जीभाई संस, बाजार, बाबरा, जिला अमरेली, गुजरात 365601	
10.	भामा 1417 : 1999	7792397 2007/10/31	माधव ज्वैलरज हवेली स्ट्रीट, तलाला (गिर), जिला जुनागढ़, गुजरात 360150	
11.	भामा 1417 : 1999	7792401 2007/10/31	श्री हरि ज्वैलरज प्रभू भुवन, महालक्ष्मी मंदिर के समीप, बोरा बाजार, जिला भावनगर, गुजरात 364001	
12.	भामा 1417 : 2000	7792805 2007/10/31	सिन्टैक्स इंडस्ट्रीज लि. सर्वे सं. 1231 ए 1211/1, 1223, 1224, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 88 ए, भचाऊ, जिला: कच्छ, गुजरात 470140	

[सं सी एम डी-1/13:11]

ए. के. तलवार, उपमहानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2008

**S. O. 364.**— In pursuance of Section 4(5) of the Bureau of Indian Standards Certification (Regulations), 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that Licence to use Indian Standard Mark, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :—

**SCHEDULE**

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards	No. and Operative Date of Licence	Address of Licensee
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1417:1999	7784503 2007/10/08	Shri Krishna Jewellers, Parakh Chakala M.G. Road, Zaveri Bazar, Porbandar, Gujarat 36057
2.	IS 1417:1999	7786709 2007/10/16	Patel Jewellers Gita Chambers, Opposite Lohan Mahajan Wadi, Station Road, Talala (Gir) Junagadh, Gujarat 362150
3.	IS 1417:1999	7786810 2007/10/16	Abhushan Jewellers Chandi Bazar, Jamnagar, Gujarat 361001

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
4.	IS 1417:1999	7783497 2007/10/03	Viraj Jewellers Near Dharshi Parekhni Sheri, Nani Bazar, Gondal Rajkot, Gujarat
5.	IS 1536:2001	7784095 2007/10/01	Jindal Saw Limited, Samghogha, Mandvi Paragpur Road, Taluka: Mundra Distt:Kachchh, Gujarat 370415
6.	IS 12269:1987	7784402 2007/10/09	Arjun Cement Industres C/o Amul Marketing, 2nd Floor, Sankalp Complex, S.T. Road Junagadh, Gujarat 362001
7.	IS 1417:1999	7792704 2007/10/31	M/s Bhavik Jewellers Soni Bazar (Saraf Bazar), Navakana Road, Distt: Rajkot, Gujarat 360001
8.	IS 1417:1999	7792603 2007/10/31	M/s Shree Gokul Jewellers Haveli Road, Savarkundla Distt: Amreli, Gujarat 364515
9.	IS 1417:1999	7792502 2007/10/31	M/s Jamnadas Muljibhai Sons Bazar, Babra, Distt: Amreli, Gujarat 365601
10.	IS 1417:1999	7792397 2007/10/31	M/s Madhav Jewellers Haweli Street, Talala (Gir), Distt : Junagadh, Gujarat 360150
11.	IS 1417:1999	7792401 2007/10/31	M/s Shree Hari Jewellers Prabhu Bhuvan, Near Mahalaxmi Temple Vora Bazar, Distt: Bhavnagar, Gujarat 364001
12.	IS 49845:2000	7792805 2007/10/31	M/s Sintex Industries Ltd. Survey No.1231,1211/1,1223, 1224, NH 88A, Bhachau, Distt. Kachchh, Gujarat 370140

[No. CMD-1/13: 11]

A. K. TALWAR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 365.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम (5) के उप-विनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थगित कर दिया गया है :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या सीएम/एल-	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	रद्द/स्थगित करने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7661281	मै. नवकार बेवरेजीज, सर्वे सं. 10/2, 10/3, कुकमा, भुज, जिला कच्छ, गुजरात-370105	पैकेजबन्द पेय जल (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा—(विशिष्ट) भामा 14543 : 2004	30/10/2007
2.	7500459	मै. कृष्णा बेवरेजीज, बैजनाथ पार्क हाईवे चाररास्ता, हलवाद, जिला सुरेंद्रनगर, गुजरात 363330	पैकेजबन्द पेय जल (पैकेजबन्द प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा—(विशिष्ट) भामा 14543 : 2004	10/10/2007
3.	7501764	मै. अजंता इंडिया लिमिटेड, अजंता इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, रेवा पार्क के सामने, मोरबी राजकोट राममार्ग, मोरबी, जिला गुजरात 363641	दांत का मंजन भामा 6356 : 2001	10/10/2007
4.	7554684	मै. रत्नामणि मेटलज एवं ट्यूबस लिमिटेड, सर्वे सं. 607 एवं 610. गांव धेबा, कालावड़ के समीप, चोकड़ी-जामनगर रोड, जिला-जामनगर, गुजरात	जल, गैस और मलजल के लिए बिजली से बेल्टेड इस्पात के पाइप (168.3 से 2032 मिमी बाहरी व्यास) आईएस 3589 : 2001	11/10/2007
5.	7284580	मै. ख्याली पोमीमरज, गोंडल रोड, डॉ विक्रमभाई साराभाई मार्ग, बैन लेबज के सामने, राजकोट, गुजरात 360004	सिंचाई उपस्कर-स्प्रिंकलर पाइप-विशिष्ट भाग 1 पोलीएथिलीन पाइप भामा 14151 (भाग 1) : 1999	11/10/2007
6.	7332767	मै. मेघदूत फूड कलरज प्रा. लि. प्रथम तल, मेघदूत सिनेमा बिल्डिंगज, महुआ, जिला राजकोट, गुजरात 364290	संश्लिष्ट खाद्य रंग निर्माण व मिश्रण भामा 5346 : 1994	11/10/2007
7.	7389695	मै. सिंघल प्लाईवुड इंडस्ट्रीज, सर्वे सं. 357/1-ब, नानी चिराई, तालुका-भचाऊ, जिला-कच्छ, गुजरात 370201	सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए प्लाईवुड आईएस 303 : 1975	19/10/2007

[सं. सीएमडी-13 : 13]

ए. के. तलवार, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2008

S.O. 365.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given below have been cancelled/suspended with effect from the date indicated against each :—

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Name and Address of the licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standards covered by the licence	Date of Cancellation/ the Licence cancelled/ suspension
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7661281	M/s. Savkar Beverages, Survey No. 10/2, 10/3, Kukma, Bhuj, Distt, Kachchh Gujarat 370105	Packaged Drinking Water (other than natural mineral water) IS 14543 : 2004	30/10/2007
2.	7500459	M/s. Krishna Beverages, Vajjnagh Park Highway Charrasta, Halvad, Distt. Surendranagar, Gujarat 363330	Packaged Drinking Water (other than natural mineral water) IS 14543 : 2004	10/10/2007
3.	7501764	M/s. Ajanta India Ltd., Ajanta Industrial Estate Opprewa Park, Morbi-Rajkot Highway, Morbi, Distt : Rajkot Gujarat 363641	Toothpaste IS 6356 : 2001	10/10/2007
4.	7554684	M/s. Ratnamani Metals & Tubes Ltd., Survey No. 607 and 610, Village Theba, Nr. Kalawad, Chokdi-Jamnagar Road, Distt : Jamnagar, Gujarat	Steel Pipes for Water and Sewages (168.3 to 2.540mm outside diameter) IS 3589 : 2001	11/10/2007
5.	7284580	M/s. Khyati Polymers, Gondal Road, Dr. Vikrambhai Sarabhai Marg, Opp. Ban Labs, Rajkot, Distt. Rajkot, Gujarat 360004	Irrigation Equipment—Sprinkler pipes—Part 1 : Polyethylene Pipes IS 145151 : Part 1 : 1999	11/10/2007
6.	7332767	M/s. Meghdoot Food Colours Pvt. Ltd., First floor, Meghdoot Cinema Buildings 364290, Mahuva Distt : Rajkot, Gujarat 364290	Synthetic Food Colour— Preparation and mixtures IS 5346 : 1994	11/10/2007
7.	7389695	M/s. Singhal Plywood Industries Survey No. 357/1-B, Nani Chirai, Tal. Bhachau, Distt. Kachchh, Gandhidham, Distt. Kachchh, Gujarat 370201	Plywood for General Purposes IS 303 : 1999	19/10/2007

[No. CMD/13 : 13]

A.K. TALWAR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 366.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम (5) के उप-विनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिनके विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गये हैं को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तिथि से रद्द कर दिया गया है :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक सहित	रद्द करने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7765293	इलेक्ट्रोमेक्स इण्डस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट सं. 19/20, एस एन 126पी, श्रीकृष्ण को हा सो लि, आमली गाँव, सिलवासा	1554 : 1 : 1988 1100 वो तक कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोधित (हैवीड्यूटी) विद्युत केबल (भाग 1)	20-12-2007
2.	7765192	दादरा और नगर हवेली-396260 इलेक्ट्रोमेक्स इण्डस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट सं. 19/20, एस एन 126पी, श्रीकृष्ण को हा सो लि, आमली गाँव, सिलवासा, दादरा और नगर हवेली-396260	694 : 1990 1100 वो तक एवं सहित कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोधित केबल	20-12-2007

[सं. के. प्र. वि./13:13]

ए. के. तलवार, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 14th February, 2008

S. O. 366.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule have been cancelled with effect from the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

SL No.	Licence No.	Name and Address of the licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standard covered by the licence cancelled	Date of Cancellation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	7765293	Electromax Industries Plot No. 19/20 S.N. 126P, Shreekrishna CHSSL, Silvasa, Amvi Village, Dadra Nagar Haveli-396260	IS 1554 : Part 1 : 1988 PVC insulated (HD) Electric Cables, single/multicore, insulation type-A, copper/aluminium conductors, armoured/unarmoured, Sheathed type ST-1, Max OD upto and including 75mm excluding cables for mining & low temperature conditions for working voltages upto and including 1100V	20/12/2007
2.	7765192	Electromax Industries Plot No. 19/20 S.N. 126P, Shreekrishna Co. Hs.S. Ltd, Silvasa, Amli Village, Dadra Nagar Haveli-396260	IS 694 : 1990 PVC insulated Cables, Unarmoured flexible cables and cords of insulation type A with aluminium/copper conductors, Unsheathed/Sheathed, single/multicore, Max. OD upto and including 60 mm and except cables for outdoor & low temperature conditions use for electric power and lightning for voltages upto and including 1100Volts.	20/12/2007

[No. CMD/13:13]

A. K. TALWAR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी, 2008

क्र.आ. 367.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम, 4 के उपविनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिनके विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं को लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं :—

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	वैधता तिथि	पार्टी का नाम एवं पता (कारखाना)	उत्पाद	आई एस सं./भाग/खण्ड वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	7805885	18-12-2008	बलवीन इंजिनियरिंग प्रा. लि., डी-3/28 टिविम इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कारसवाडा, नॉर्थ गोआ, बारडेझ, गोआ 403507	बिजली के उपस्करों के लिए ज्वालासह आवरण	2148:2004
2.	7802374	06-12-2008	दमन वायर्स एण्ड केबल्स 160-डी, ओशीवारा इंडस्ट्रियल सेंटर, लिंक रोड, गोरेगांव बस डिपो के सामने, गोरेगांव पश्चिम, मुंबई 400104	1100 वो तक एवं सहित कार्यकारी बोल्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोधित केबल	694:1990
3.	7806786	31/12/2008	एम एम इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट सं. 21-बी मीरा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, एस वी रोड, थाने 400104	बेयोनट लैम्प होल्डर	1258:2005
4.	7806382	19-12-2008	गोल्ड मेडल इलेक्ट्रीकल्स प्रा. लि. 22/23, शुभ बिल्डिंग, सागर मंथन इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, भोईडापाडा, सातीवली, वसई पूर्व, थाने 401208	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विचें	3854:1997

[संख्या केन्द्रीय प्रमाणन विभाग/13:11]

ए. के. तलवार, उपमहानिदेशक (प्रमाणन)

New Delhi, the 14th February, 2008

\$O. 367.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the grant of licences particulars of which are given below in the following schedule :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Validity Date	Name and Address (factory) of the Party	Product	IS No./Part/Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	7805885	18-12-2008	Balvin Engineering Pvt. Ltd. D3/28, Tivim Industrial Estate, Karaswada, North Goa, Bardez, Goa-403507	Flameproof enclosures for electrical apparatus	2148:2004
2.	7802374	06-12-2008	Daman Wires & Cables 160-D, Oshiwara Indl. Centre, Link Road, Opp. Goregaon Bus Depot Goregaon West Mumbai 400104	PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V.	694:1990
3.	7806786	31-12-2008	M.M. Industries Plot No. 21/B, Mira Indl. Estate, S.V. Road, MIRA, Thane-401104	Beyonet lamp holders	1258:2005
4.	7806382	19-12-2008	Goldmedal Electricals Pvt. Ltd. 22/23, Shubh Bldg., Sagar Manthan Indl. Estate, Bhoidapada, Sativali, Vasai-East, Thane 401208	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	3854:1997

[No. CMD/13:11]

A. K. TALWAR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 368.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 3025 (भाग 63) : 2007 जल और अपशिष्ट जल के नमूने लेने तथा परीक्षण (भौतिक एवं रसायन) की पद्धतियाँ भाग 63 आक्सीजन चार घंटों में अवशोषित (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	31 दिसम्बर, 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. सी एच डी 32/आई एस 3025 (भाग 63)]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक-एफ (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 15th February, 2008

S.O. 368.—In pursuance of clause (b) of Rules (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3025 (Part 63) : 2007 Methods of Sampling and Test (Physical and Chemical) for water and waste water Part 63 Oxygen Absorbed in 4 h (First Revision)	—	31 December, 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 32/IS-3025 (Part 63)]

E. DEVENDAR, Scientist-'F' (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 369.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गए हैं :-

## अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 1117 : 1975 वन-मार्क पिपेट की विशिष्टि (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 2 जुलाई 2007	15 फरवरी, 2008

इन मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सी.एच.डी. 10/टी-1117]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक-एफ (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 15th February, 2008

S.O. 369.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been :

#### SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1117: 1975 Specification for One-Mark Pipettes (First Revision)	Amendment No. 2, July, 2007	15 February, 2008

Copy to these standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CHD 10/T-1117]

Date: 18-01-2008

E. DEVENDAR, Scientist 'F' (Chemicals)

#### कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 370.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 958 तारीख 27 फरवरी, 2006 जो भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 11 मार्च, 2006 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में जिसका माप 1211.00 हेक्टर (लगभग) है, कोयले का सर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और उक्त भूमि की बाबत उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उपरोक्त अधिसूचना की विधि मान्यता को, उस अवधि के रूप में 26 फरवरी, 2008 से आरंभ होने वाली एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए विस्तारित करता है जिसके भीतर केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त भूमि को या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किसी अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दे सकेगी।

[सं. 43015/9/2005-पीआरआईडब्ल्यू-1]

एम. शाहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

#### MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 19th February, 2008

S.O. 370.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Coal, number S.O. 958 dated 27th February, 2006, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in the Gazette of India Part-II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 11th March, 2006, the Central Government gave notice of its intention to prospect for coal in lands measuring 1211.00 hectares (approximately) in the locality specified in the Schedule appended thereto.

And whereas, in respect of the said lands, no notice under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, has been given;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers, conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby extend the validity of the above notification for further period of one year commencing from the 26th February, 2008 as the period within which the Central Government may give notice of its intention to acquire the said lands or any rights in or over such lands.

[No. 43015/9/2005-PRIW-1]

M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

## पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 371.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में बीना संस्थापन से राजस्थान राज्य में कोटा तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50), की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषण करती है,

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिये उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्रीमति भगवती जेठवानी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, बीना-कोटा पाइपलाइन परियोजना, भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बी-105 इन्द्रा विहार तलवण्डी, कोटा-324005 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील : छबड़ा		जिला : बारां	राज्य : राजस्थान
क्र. सं.	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
1.	खोखई	135	0.2286
		96	0.0150
		185/94	0.3924
		94	0.1620
2.	खेड़ली	105	0.3060
		101	0.3636
		101/130	0.0936
		102	0.0936
		97	0.1656
		98	0.0828
		95	0.1260
		94	0.2016
		92	0.1296
		90	0.0072
		70	0.1692
		69	0.0504
		68	0.2256
		75	0.0020
		67	0.1440

1	2	3	4
	खेड़ली (जारी...)	33	0.1386
		32	0.0020
		31	0.3132
		30	0.0900
		37	0.0072
		35	0.0020
3.	खेड़ी	76	0.3096
		77	0.1300
		78	0.1800
		82	0.0288
		83	0.0540
		84	0.1080
		111	0.0720
		110	0.1050
		109	0.2168
		102	0.0252
		103	0.0800
		107	0.0072
		104	0.2100
		105	0.0216
		106	0.0432
		156	0.0750
		157	0.2736
		158	0.2592
		193	0.1800
		177	0.0020
		192/285	0.0120
		178	0.0740
		191	0.1530
		190	0.1120
		189	0.1800
		188	0.0360
		186	0.0940
4.	शेखापुर	327	0.0216
		318	0.3960
		319	0.0216
		317	0.2100
		320	0.0600
		321	0.4300
		346	0.3200
		353	0.2800
		354	0.0030
		355	0.0500
		356	0.0600
		357	0.2550
		361	0.0720
		363	0.1250
		362	0.1600
		368	0.0500
		411	0.0720
		412	0.3384
		410	0.2124
		409	0.0300

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	रोखापुर (जारी. . .)	408	0.0600		बीलखेड़ा (जारी. . .)	281	0.0400
		406	0.1944			282	0.0140
		405	0.1900			285	0.3600
		414	0.0330			284	0.0972
5.	कछावन	109	0.0216			294	0.1260
		101	0.0040			295	0.3700
		105	0.0040			324	0.0288
		106	0.2880	8.	सागोड़ा	8	0.0432
		125	0.9600			15	0.0648
		122	0.3780			37	0.0360
		141	0.3240			66	0.3434
		142	0.0020			67	0.0720
		154	0.4250			68	0.1424
		152/176	0.0612			72	0.1332
		163	0.0972			74/2	0.0180
		150	0.3366			212/74	0.2360
		140	0.0080			70	0.1280
6.	दीलोद	62	0.0216			76	0.0432
		65	0.1600			108	0.0576
		116	0.1170			107	0.0288
		116/368	0.0576			101	0.1540
		117	0.3190			100	0.2360
		119	0.3840			77	0.0396
		120	0.6460			98	0.0324
		121	0.4770			97	0.0108
		123	0.3190			96	0.0324
		125	0.2470			213/77	0.0576
		140	0.2470			78	0.1320
		137	0.4500			109	0.0144
		163	0.6600			180	0.0720
		164	0.0072	9.	कड़ीखेड़ी	1	0.0594
		165	0.0216			18	0.3096
		167/510	0.1296			18/155	0.1224
		167/511	0.0648			18/154	0.1728
		172/522	0.2972			18/127	0.1296
		172/520	0.2972			19	0.0040
		172	0.2756			7	0.1872
7.	बीलखेड़ा	98	0.0540			8	0.3240
		95	0.0020			8/126	
		96	0.0100				
		97	0.3100				
		101	0.3200				
		125	0.3240				
		117	0.3240				
		118	0.2232				
		121	0.0020				
		119	0.1296				
		120	0.0324				
		165	0.7200				
		271	0.2340				
		270	0.2340				
		280	0.2340				
		267	0.0900				

[फा. सं. आर. 31015/10/2008-ओ आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2008

S.O. 371.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Bina terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Pipeline to Kota in the State of Rajasthan should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary

to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Smt. Bhagwanti Jethwani, Competent Authority, Bina-Kota Pipeline Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, B-105, Indra Vihar Talwandi, Kota - 324005 (Rajasthan).

#### SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Chhabra District: Baran State: Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Survey No.	Area in Hectare
1	2	3	4
1.	KHOKHAI	135	0.2286
		96	0.0150
		185/94	0.3924
		94	0.1620
2	KHEDLI	105	0.3060
		101	0.3636
		101/130	0.0936
		102	0.0936
		97	0.1656
		98	0.0828
		95	0.1260
		94	0.2016
		92	0.1296
		90	0.0072
		70	0.1692
		69	0.0504
		68	0.2256
		75	0.0020
		67	0.1440
		33	0.1386
		32	0.0020
		31	0.3132
		30	0.0900
		37	0.0072
		35	0.0020
		76	0.3096
		77	0.1300
		78	0.1800
		82	0.0288
		83	0.0540

1	2	3	4
3.	KHEDI	84	0.1080
		111	0.0720
		110	0.1050
		109	0.2168
		102	0.0252
		103	0.0800
		107	0.0072
		104	0.2100
		105	0.0216
		106	0.0432
		156	0.0750
		157	0.2736
		158	0.2592
		193	0.1800
		177	0.0020
		192/285	0.0120
		178	0.0740
		191	0.1530
		190	0.1120
		189	0.1800
		188	0.0360
		186	0.0940
4.	SHEKHAPUR	327	0.0216
		318	0.3960
		319	0.0216
		317	0.2100
		320	0.0600
		321	0.4300
		346	0.3200
		353	0.2800
		354	0.0030
		355	0.0500
		356	0.0600
		357	0.2550
		361	0.0720
		363	0.1250
		362	0.1600
		368	0.0500
		411	0.0720
		412	0.3384
		410	0.2124
		409	0.0300
		408	0.0600
		406	0.1944
		405	0.1900
		414	0.0330
5.	KACHHAVAN	109	0.0216
		101	0.0040
		105	0.0040
		106	0.2880
		125	0.9600
		122	0.3780
		141	0.3240
		142	0.0020

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
5.	KACHHAVAN —(contd.)	154 152/176 163 150 140	0.4250 0.0612 0.0972 0.3366 0.0080	8.	SAGODA—(contd.)	72 74/2 212/74 70 76	0.1332 0.0180 0.2360 0.1280 0.0432	
6.	DILOD	62 65 116 116/368 117 119 120 121 123 125 140 137 163 164 165 167/510 167/511 172/522 172/520 172	0.0216 0.1600 0.1170 0.0576 0.3190 0.3840 0.6460 0.4770 0.3190 0.2470 0.2470 0.4500 0.6600 0.0072 0.0216 0.1296 0.0648 0.2972 0.2972 0.2756			108 107 101 100 77 98 97 96 213/77 78 109 180	0.0576 0.0288 0.1540 0.2360 0.0396 0.0324 0.0108 0.0324 0.0576 0.1320 0.0144 0.0720	
7.	BILKHEDA	98 95 96 97 101 125 117 118 121 119 120 165 271 270 280 267 281 282 285 284 294 295 324	0.0540 0.0020 0.0100 0.3100 0.3200 0.3240 0.3240 0.2232 0.0020 0.1296 0.0324 0.7200 0.2340 0.2340 0.2340 0.0900 0.0400 0.0140 0.3600 0.0972 0.1260 0.3700 0.0288		9.	KADIKHEDI	1 18 18/155 18/154 18/127 19 7 8 8/126	0.0594 0.3096 0.1224 0.1728 0.1296 0.0040 0.1872 0.3240
8.	SAGODA	8 15 37 66 67 68	0.0432 0.0648 0.0360 0.3434 0.0720 0.1424					

[F.N. R-31015/10/2008-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 372.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में बीना संस्थापन से राजस्थान राज्य में कोटा तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार के अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50), की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है,

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिये उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्रीमति भगवती जेठवानी, सक्षम

[F.N. R-31015/10/2008-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 372.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में बीना संस्थापन से राजस्थान राज्य में कोटा तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार के अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50), की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है,

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिये उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्रीमति भगवती जेटवानी, सक्षम

प्राधिकारी, बीना-कोटा पाइपलाइन परियोजना, भारत पेट्रोलियम  
कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बी-105 इन्द्रा विहार तलवण्डी, कोटा-324005  
(राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

### अनुसूची

तहसील : सांगोद जिला : गुना राज्य : मध्य प्रदेश

क्र.सं. ग्राम का नाम सर्वे नंबर क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में

1	2	3	4
1.	माहर	7	0.0390
		66	0.2340
		64	0.0910
		65	0.0020
		62	0.1463
		63	0.0300
		60	0.0585
		81/1	0.1235
		81/2	0.0455
		80/1	0.0650
		80/4	0.0845
		80/3	0.0020
		95/2	0.0500
		96	0.0500
		95/1	0.1000
		94	0.1600
		92	0.0060
		90	0.0040
		91	0.0585
		87	0.0220
		93	0.1105
		106	0.1105
		107	0.0520
		109	0.0195
		110	0.1560
		111	0.0800
		116	0.0050
		112	0.2300
		114	0.0100
		113	0.2100
		122	0.0455
		416	0.3100
		417	0.0100
		414	0.1170
		413	0.2535
		407	0.1430
		408	0.0020
		406	0.1203
		404/2	0.1900
		405	0.0715
		402/1	0.0750
		51	0.0130
		593	0.2100
		596	0.2275
		597	1.1625

1	2	3	4
	माहर—(जारी)	599	0.0100
		592	0.0390
		714	0.0585
		713	0.2275
		712/1	0.1625
		711	0.1200
		718	0.0520
		708	0.0080
		703/2	0.2200
		703/1	0.3200
		702	0.1300
		701/1	0.0455
		701/2	0.2450
		700	0.0350
		719	0.2795
		689	0.0228
		697/1	0.0065
		706	0.0130
		696	0.4500
		696/1ख	0.0040
		677	0.0390
		794	0.2665
		816	0.2925
		815	0.0130
		819	0.4500
		683	0.0325
		960	0.0720
		821	0.0080
		831	0.0040
		850	0.1000
		848	0.3200
		849	0.0130
		847/3	0.0260
		847/2	0.2000
		847/4	0.0650
		847/1ग	0.0020
		845	0.0520
		970/2	0.1918
		970/1	0.0813
		971/1	0.0748
		972	0.0130
		973	0.4550
		842	0.0195
		984	0.1170
		983	0.0715
		981	0.2925
		979	0.3120
		995	0.0020
		978	0.0910
2	कौंदर	8	0.1040
		9	0.1200
		48	0.1950
		47/1	0.3380



1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	मावन-(जारी)	4	0.0975			26	0.1430
		5	0.1723			25	0.0910
		2	0.0910			37	0.1885
6.	सिंगबासा	202	0.4700			38	0.2275
		200	0.1200			45	0.0020
		201	0.0130			39	0.1430
		129/2	0.1700			40	0.1625
		129/1	0.1365			41	0.1625
		130	0.1040			43	0.1170
		131	0.0130			2	0.8800
		132	0.0600			2/2	0.2145
		133	0.1300			3	0.3100
		156	0.0100			4	0.0200
		134	0.1040	9.	सकतपुर	13	0.0200
		135	0.1300			14/1	0.0520
		106	0.0700			14/2	0.0020
		136	0.1700			25	0.1820
		137	0.0130			24	0.0195
		138मि.	0.4250			23	0.1170
		138मि.	0.0455			16	0.1430
		143मि.	0.1235			20	0.0150
		143मि.	0.0850			17	0.0585
		144	0.0800			18	0.0130
		13	0.7150			19	0.0260
		11	0.9100			84	0.0130
7.	गुना छावनी	872	1.7550			85	0.1755
		876	1.0010			92	0.0500
		875	0.0325			91	0.0680
		873	1.1505			11	0.0040
		874	0.0400			93	0.1560
8.	पिपरोदा खुर्द	73	0.0195			94	0.3515
		69/17/3/1	0.1170			114	0.1235
		69/19ख	0.3000	10.	चकसकतपुर	11/216	0.0325
		69/17/2/4	0.1690			149	0.0260
		69/18/1क	0.0040			62	0.3575
		69/18/2ख	0.1200			62/5	0.0300
		87	0.2600			63	0.1300
		88/382	0.1625			64	0.1430
		86	0.0325			72	0.1885
		85	0.2275			52	0.0650
		76	0.0150			53	0.0650
		84	0.0230			46	0.0650
		139	0.1000			47	0.0325
		150	0.3300			40	0.0650
		146	0.1820			41	0.0780
		144	0.0020			37	0.0520
		145	0.2210			16	0.0130
		160	0.0195			8/1	0.2340
		164	0.3575			9/1	0.1528
		171	0.0195			10	0.2340
		30	0.0585			11	0.1200
		28	0.0800			12	0.3600
						13	0.0650
						2/2	0.0200

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
11.	गनेशपुरा	122	0.0200			111/2	0.2665
		121	0.1235			111/1क 16	0.1365
		120	0.1430			121/1घ	0.1500
		118/1	0.4745	14.	विनख्याई	121/2	0.4100
		118/2	0.0300			121/1ङ	0.0650
		117/3	0.1528			122	0.0200
		117/2	0.2925			115/3	0.5600
		117/1	0.0650			110	0.0700
		3	0.0260			111	0.0520
		4/2	0.1105			114	0.0200
12.	महाराजपुरा	44	0.4420			112	0.0910
		43/1	0.0650			113	0.0500
13.	पुरापोसर	521	0.0100			100	0.0585
		520	0.3770			99	0.0350
		526/2	0.0150			95	0.0500
		526/1	0.2350			92	0.1105
		527/1	0.0150			83/1	0.0600
		518	0.1040			83/3	0.0900
		517	0.0020			80	0.0850
		532	0.0020			79/301	0.0100
		535	0.0100			79	0.0500
		533	0.3100			73	0.1650
		536	0.0100			72	0.0100
		539/2	0.1100			74	0.0520
		537	0.0520			70	0.1300
		502	0.0455			69	0.1100
		506	0.1560			68	0.0325
		499	0.0455			67	0.0130
		500/1/1	0.3100			66	0.0130
		500/2	0.1105			65	0.0390
		500/5	0.2405			64	0.0585
		500/3	0.0100			62	0.1560
		500मि	0.4500			63	0.3510
		500/6	0.0813			13/26	0.3100
		500/8	0.2700	15.	विशोनिया	17/1/10/2	0.2015
		87	0.0390			17मि	0.0325
		498	0.1560			17/1/15	0.1885
		465	0.0390			19/229/3	0.1040
		178/1	0.2665			19	0.2300
		230	0.0910			20	0.2730
		231	0.1105			21/2	0.4700
		227	0.0780			21/3/1	0.0650
		226	0.0520			21/3/2	0.0300
		212	0.0130			21/3/3	0.0040
		235	0.0845			33/1	0.1105
		136	0.0200			33/2	0.0455
		114/1	0.0325			36/1	0.1000
		130	0.0130			38/1	0.2600
		129	0.0800			39/4	0.0020
		115/2	0.0260			39/3	0.0040
		128	0.0040			39/2	0.0065
		172	0.0800			38/3/1	0.0325
		116	0.1300			38/3/3	0.1400
		119	0.0020				
		113	0.0130				
		111	0.9800				
		111/1क20	0.0080				
		111/1ख9	0.2900				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	वशोनिया—(जारी)	63	0.0400		रिहाना—(जारी)	13	0.0650
		104	0.0650			2	0.2860
		105/1/1	0.0293			1	0.2340
		105/5	0.0520		18. वींदाखेड़ी	53	0.0650
		103	0.0260			50	0.0650
		103/2	0.1560			49	1.0075
		105/4	0.1430			24	0.1885
		105/1/2	0.0500			25	0.4615
		105/6	0.1000			21	0.0020
		65/1	0.0195			20	0.0260
		1	0.0390			19	0.1690
16. किशनगढ़		156	0.0160			17	0.2275
		132/1	0.2300		19. धनोरिया	39	0.0260
		132/2	0.0050			41	0.0100
		91/1	0.3055			37/2/1	0.0350
		92	0.0455			38	0.1400
		93	0.0325			45/1	0.0520
		68	0.1300			45/2/2	0.3400
		67	0.5200			45/2	0.0455
		70	0.0020			47/5	0.1700
		66	0.2275			46	0.3000
		65/3	0.2500			47/4	0.1820
		65/2/1	0.1100			47/3	0.0300
		65/1	0.0500			47/2	0.3800
		8	0.0325			47/6	0.0050
		4	0.3800			47/1/1ख	0.0050
		7	0.0845			33	0.0130
		6	0.1500			34/2	0.2200
		3/13/4	0.1300			25/32/1	0.0800
		1	2.0736			25	0.2210
17. रिहाना		90मि.	1.6500			28	1.4300
		18	0.0400			28/8	0.1300
		90/1/2	0.3800			28/10	0.1300
		91/2/4	0.1500			27/1	0.3200
		91/2/3	0.1900			3	0.0845
		19/4	0.0845			4	0.0520
		91/2/2	0.0200			12/1	0.1040
		64	0.3705			6	0.2470
		63/2	0.1365			5	0.0020
		63/2/1	0.3510			8/2	0.0715
		63/1	0.2300		20. सावरामोदी	141	0.1430
		20	0.0200			298	
		25	0.2145			144	0.5400
		27	0.1700			148	0.0100
		24/1/2	0.1000			147/18	0.5100
		24/1/3	0.0910			147/15	0.0040
		11/	0.0715			147/5	0.0650
		11/1/2	0.2145			147/16	0.2600
		10/1	0.1105			132	0.0400
		10/2	0.1600			146	0.5000
		9	0.0080			126/1 ख	0.1430
		5	0.0040			129	0.3300
		6	0.2210			128	0.6110
		7	0.0020				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
21.	पोरुखेडी	66मि	0.5500		सुहाया—(जारी)	264	0.0325
		70	0.0260			262	0.2080
		69	0.0900			263	0.1560
		141/26	0.2145			258	0.7800
		141/1	0.2600			258/9/2	0.2800
		141/36	0.1500	23.	बृजाबमोरी	15/3	0.0390
		141/35	0.1170			1	0.0845
		74	0.0390	24.	पथरिया	70	0.0130
		75	0.0845			51	0.1430
		141/12	0.0080			69/2	0.1040
		76	0.2275			69/1	0.0715
		140	0.0260			68	0.2700
		130/5	0.0325			43	0.0260
		132/5/5	0.2650			52	0.1820
		132/5/2	0.1690			67	0.0780
		130/5/3	0.1950			65/1	0.1280
		130/5/1	0.1560			65/2	0.0040
		13 2/2ख	0.0845			64	0.0800
		132/2क	0.3000			141	0.2100
		13 2/1ख	0.1625			138	0.0040
		132/1 क	0.1690			140	0.0450
		131/1क	0.2405			156	0.4100
		131/2	0.1040			157	0.0050
		131/6/2	0.0325			95	0.0450
		1 31/9	0.3310	25.	भूराखेडी	183	0.1885
						181	0.3770
22.	सुहाया	15	0.0260			182/2/3	0.1235
		16	0.4500			70	0.0130
		16/393	0.0130			182/2/4	0.1040
		307/1/7	0.0845			72/1	0.0030
		307/1/6	0.0650			182/2/3	0.0845
		308/1/8	0.0845			72/2	0.0030
		297	0.1900			182	0.1560
		298/1	0.0065			95	0.0650
		296	0.3000			92	0.0650
		295	0.1040			97/2	0.0390
		294/1	0.0975			97/1	0.2145
		294/2	0.0845			1 08/2	0.3835
		291	0.0576			111	0.0325
		292	0.1365			104	0.1700
		44	0.0200			114	0.2535
		274	0.2210			120/1/3	0.1365
		273	0.2405			130/1/3	0.1040
		272	0.0065			121	0.1235
		270	0.0455			122	0.1000
		271	0.0600			120/1/1	0.0100
		269/1/5	0.2000			118	0.0200
		269मि	0.0130	26.	चुरेला	81	0.0110
		268	0.1300			80/1	0.1200
		267	0.1430			78	0.3200
		266	0.0520			95/4	0.0550
		265	0.0130			100	0.0325
		390	0.0520			103	0.0325

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	चुरेला—(जारी)	96	0.0200		रामनगर—(जारी)	79/4क	0.0520
		99	0.0920			79	0.9425
		117	0.0200			79/1 घ	0.1040
		118/2	0.0600			77/2क	0.0650
		118/1	0.0150			84/2	0.1100
		116	0.1300			84/1	0.2100
		120	0.0195			85	0.0715
		124	0.2500			79/1ग	0.0325
		122/2	0.0325			83	0.0130
		122/3	0.0455			86	0.0845
		123/1	0.0585			88	0.0715
		134	0.1170			82/1	0.0050
		135	0.0130			89	0.0195
		136	0.1625				
		23	0.1560	29. टकोदिया		43/2	0.2800
		22	0.2405			43/3	0.0780
		21/2	0.0715			47	0.2800
27. सेमराखेड़ा		62/3ख	0.1700			46	0.0130
		62/1	0.2200			45/1	0.0910
		62	0.0260			70	0.0130
		62/3क	0.0100			69/1	0.3400
		60/5	0.0020			69/2	0.3800
		60/3	0.1300	30. किशनपुरा		185	0.1885
		61	0.1300			174	0.0200
		73	0.3900			177	0.0200
		77/1	0.0390			172	0.1800
		76/1	0.1300			176	0.0845
		76/2	0.1300			180	0.0520
		75	0.2000			175/2	0.5330
		80	0.1755	31. भूमराखेड़ी		76/1	0.0325
		74	0.0260			76/2	0.0150
28. रामनगर		123/2	0.0845			77	0.0845
		123/1	0.0650			75	0.1690
		124/2	0.0650	32. चकपारसीखेड़ा		51	0.1430
		124/1	0.0780			52	0.0100
		125/1	0.0325			49	0.4600
		129	0.0130			50	0.0200
		127/1	0.1430			35	0.5200
		128	0.0910			39	0.4100
		131	0.0030			38	0.1900
		132	0.2080			37	0.0350
		133	0.2275			28	0.2500
		135/1	0.0650			27	0.3700
		120/1	0.0845			29	0.0050
		101	0.0050			26	0.0130
		102	0.0520			19	0.0845
		103/8	0.3500			20	0.4745
		103/1ग	0.1200			14/3/3	0.0325
		103/1क	0.0200			14/3/1	0.1950
		99	0.0163			14/2क	0.1755
		44/1	0.2145			14/2ख	0.1440
		79/2	0.1100			21	0.0250
		79/4ख	0.0165			22	0.0040
						1	0.0800

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
33.	अजरोड़ा	176	0.3445	35.	पाखर	56	0.4000
		179/201	0.2470			59/1	0.1680
		180	0.1300			57	0.0130
		181	0.1755			58/2	0.1900
		191	0.0390			58/1	0.6240
		182/1/2	0.1300			60/2	0.0500
		182/2/2	0.1800			55	0.0130
		182/2/3	0.1820			54	0.0130
		182/2/4	0.1105			53	0.0130
		183/1	0.2275			34	0.2800
		183/2/2	0.1950			33	0.4355
		148	0.0650			27/4	0.4225
		184	0.0040			31	0.0943
		187	0.0020			32	0.0195
		185	0.3738			27/6	0.0040
		186	0.2925			27/7	0.3000
34.	बनियानी	186	0.0910			27/8	0.1625
		187	0.2600	36.	आनापुरा	33	0.0325
		188	0.1658			34/2	0.1500
		190	0.0390			39	0.1175
		178	0.1820			38	0.0360
		179	0.0650			34/2/1	0.1755
		182	0.0100			35/2/4	0.1625
		180	0.1400			35/2/5	0.4160
		175	0.4200			35/2/3	0.1625
		154/4	0.0020			35/1/3	0.1755
		173	0.0293			36	0.0195
		170	0.1105	37.	वींदाड़ा	19/2	0.0020
		171	0.2080			18/4	0.1300
		161	0.0400			17	0.1625
		172	0.0020			16	0.2925
		130	0.1000			18/1	0.3775
		128	0.1170			13	0.3250
		131	0.0300			12	0.0325
		129	0.1430			11/1	0.0275
		132	0.0163			11/2	0.0050
		90	0.1300	38.	सेमरा	70	0.1820
		89	0.1755			71/2	0.2600
		79	0.0260			71/1	0.0020
		54	0.5915	39.	पाठी	23/1/1	0.0195
		53	0.0195			23/2/2	0.2275
		43	0.5200			23/2/1	0.2275
		41	0.3400			22	0.2275
		36	0.0450			20	0.1105
		38	0.0250			19	0.0130
		37	0.0325			18	0.3445
		13	0.0910			23/3	0.0050
		12	0.1700			16/2	0.3600
		10	0.1950			24	0.0400
		8	0.1950			15	0.0195
		5	0.3000			13	0.2535
		4	0.1900			12	0.2275
		3	0.0520			9	0.2275
		2	0.0195				
		1	0.0130				

1	2	3	4
	पाटी—(जारी)	7	0.5395
		35	0.2925
		36	0.2990
40.	हमीरपुर	10	0.4270
		11/2	0.0390
		12	0.0200
		13	0.0920
		23	0.1300
		15	0.2200
		16	0.2800
		22	0.5000
		26	0.0325
		20	0.0010
		30	0.0520
		28	0.0100
		21	0.2470
		64	0.3445
		65	1.2700
		66	0.8125
		83	0.0325
		130	1.1400
		92	0.0300
		93	0.2900
		91	0.2275
		90	0.2925
		97	0.0200
		89	0.5850
		99	0.0020
		84	0.0050
		85	0.1320
		88	0.0600
		87	0.0900
		86	0.5200

[फा. सं. 31015/11/2008-ओ आर-11]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2008

S.O. 372.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Bina terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Pipeline to Kota in the State of Rajasthan should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land)

Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Smt. Bhagwanti Jethwani, Competent Authority, Bina-kota Pipeline Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, B-105 Indra Vihar Talwandi, Kota - 324005 (Rajasthan).

**SCHEDULE**

Tehsil: Guna District: Guna State: Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Survey No.	Area in Hectare
1	2	3	4
1.	MAHAR	7	0.0390
		66	0.2340
		64	0.0910
		65	0.0020
		62	0.1463
		63	0.0300
		60	0.0585
		81/1	0.1235
		81/2	0.0455
		80/1	0.0650
		80/4	0.0845
		80/3	0.0020
		95/2	0.0500
		96	0.0500
		95/1	0.1000
		94	0.1600
		92	0.0060
		90	0.0040
		91	0.0585
		87	0.0220
		93	0.1105
		106	0.1105
		107	0.0520
		109	0.0195
		110	0.1560
		111	0.0800
		116	0.0050
		112	0.2300
		114	0.0100
		113	0.2100
		122	0.0455
		416	0.3100
		417	0.0100
		414	0.1170
		413	0.2535
		407	0.1430

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Manar—(Contd.)	408	0.0020			983	0.0715
		406	0.1203			981	0.2925
		404/2	0.1900			979	0.3120
		405	0.0715			995	0.0020
		402/1	0.0750			978	0.0910
		51	0.0130	2 KEENDAR		8	0.1040
		593	0.2100			9	0.1200
		596	0.2275			48	0.1950
		597	0.1625			47/1	0.3380
		599	0.0100			50	0.0040
		592	0.0390			45	0.3120
		714	0.0585			44/2	0.0585
		713	0.2275			51	0.0260
		712/1	0.1625			61	0.1755
		711	0.1200			62	0.4225
		718	0.0520			108	0.2275
		708	0.0080			107/2/4	0.0950
		703/2	0.2200			107/1/3	0.1820
		703/1	0.3200			107/2/2	0.1300
		702	0.1300			107/2/3	0.0080
		701/1	0.0455			106	0.0195
		701/2	0.2450			105/1/2क	0.1235
		700	0.0350			105/1/1	0.3055
		719	0.2795			105/1/2ख	0.0195
		689	0.0228			104/1/2इ	0.0358
		697/1	0.0065			104/1/2घ	0.1723
		706	0.0130			104/2	0.0020
		696	0.4500			104/1/2ग	0.0065
		696/1ख	0.0040			104/1/2ख	0.1690
		677	0.0390			104/1/2क	0.0715
		794	0.2665			182/1	0.0130
		816	0.2925			182/5	0.0650
		815	0.0130			198/1/2	0.6200
		819	0.4500			195	0.0700
		683	0.0325			197	0.2405
		820	0.0360			211/1	0.0390
		960	0.0360			210	0.1040
		821	0.0080			208	0.1500
		831	0.0040			207	0.0975
		850	0.1000			202	0.1300
		848	0.3200			204	0.1500
		849	0.0130			205	0.1300
		847/3	0.0260			215	0.1000
		847/2	0.2000	3. SARKHADI		86	0.0600
		847/4	0.0650			85/3/3	0.0300
		847/1ग	0.0020			85/2/2	0.0065
		845	0.0520			85/3/2	0.2405
		970/2	0.1918			85/1	0.0100
		970/1	0.0813	4 TORIYA		253/2	0.0520
		971/1	0.0748			252	0.3450
		972	0.0130			250	0.0325
		973	0.4550				
		842	0.0380				
		984	0.1170				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	TORIYA—(contd.)	251	0.1528			86	0.3835
		248	0.3770			105	0.0325
		245	0.0020			106	0.3100
		247/1	0.1200			22	0.0260
		247/2	0.0800			14	0.0020
		232/3क	0.0020			15	0.1820
		232/2	0.0250			16	0.0910
		232	0.0250			18	0.1200
		232/1	0.2000			17	0.2000
		246	0.0195			11	0.0195
5	MAVAN	869	0.0195			4	0.0975
		844	0.1853			5	0.1723
		845	0.0050			2	0.0910
		843	0.2015	6	SINGBASA	202	0.4700
		842	0.1690			200	0.1200
		841	0.0975			201	0.0130
		830	0.4095			129/2	0.1700
		831	0.3350			129/1	0.1365
		824	0.0200			130	0.1040
		823	0.2730			131	0.0130
		678	0.1600			132	0.0600
		269	0.0422			133	0.1300
		274	0.1625			156	0.0100
		271	0.0195			134	0.1040
		263	0.2500			135	0.1300
		277/2	0.2000			106	0.0700
		276	0.0040			136	0.1700
		277/1	0.0040			137	0.0130
		279	0.1700			138 मि	0.4705
		295	0.1105			143 मि	0.2085
		297	0.2405			144	0.0800
		298	0.0455			13	0.7150
		299	0.0910			11	0.9100
		300	0.1550	7	GUNACHHAWANI	872	1.7550
		301	0.0020			876	1.0010
		304	0.1560			875	0.0325
		303	0.2925			873	1.1505
		308	0.6100			874	0.0400
		320	0.0020	8	PIPRODAKHURD	73	0.0195
		147	0.0325			69/17/3/1	0.1170
		321	0.3900			69/19ख	0.3000
		146	0.1170			69/17/2/4	0.1690
		145	0.3900			69/18/1क	0.0040
		140	0.2340			69/18/2ख	0.1200
		139	0.0050			87	0.2600
		114	0.0228			88/382	0.1625
		141				86	0.0325
		92	0.0455			85	0.2275
		93	0.2925			76	0.0150
		97	0.0650			84	0.0230
		96	0.0845			139	0.1000
		94	0.0250			150	0.3300
		95	0.3100			146	0.1820
		100	0.0520				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	PIPRODA KHURD	144	0.0020			8/1	0.2340
	—(contd.)	145	0.2210			9/1	0.1528
		160	0.0195			10	0.2340
		164	0.3575			11	0.1200
		171	0.0195			12	0.3600
		30	0.0585			13	0.0650
		28	0.0800			2/2	0.0200
		26	0.1430	11	GANESHPURA	122	0.0200
		25	0.0910			121	0.1235
		37	0.1885			120	0.1430
		38	0.2275			118/1	0.4745
		45	0.0020			118/2	0.0300
		39	0.1430			117/3	0.1528
		40	0.1625			117/2	0.2925
		41	0.1625			117/1	0.0650
		43	0.1170			3	0.0260
		2	0.8800			4/2	0.1105
		2/2	0.2145	12	MAHARAJPURA	44	0.4420
		3	0.3100			43/1	0.0650
		4	0.0200	13	PURAPOSAR	521	0.0100
9	SAKATPUR	13	0.0200			520	0.3770
		14/1	0.0520			526/2	0.0150
		14/2	0.0020			526/1	0.2350
		25	0.1820			527/1	0.0150
		24	0.0195			518	0.1040
		23	0.1170			517	0.0020
		16	0.1430			532	0.0020
		20	0.0150			535	0.0100
		17	0.0585			533	0.3100
		18	0.0130			536	0.0100
		19	0.0260			539/2	0.1100
		84	0.0130			537	0.0520
		85	0.1755			502	0.0455
		92	0.0500			506	0.1560
		91	0.0680			499	0.0455
		11	0.0040			500/1/1	0.3100
		93	0.1560			500/2	0.1105
		94	0.3515			500/5	0.2405
		114	0.1235			500/4	0.2000
		11/216	0.0325			500/6	0.0813
10	CHAKSAKATPUR	149	0.0260			500/8	0.2700
		62	0.3575			87	0.0390
		62/5	0.0300			498	0.1560
		63	0.1300			465	0.0390
		64	0.1430			178/1	0.2665
		72	0.1885			230	0.0910
		52	0.0650			231	0.1105
		53	0.0650			227	0.0780
		46	0.0650			226	0.0520
		47	0.0325			212	0.0130
		40	0.0650			235	0.0845
		41	0.0780			136	0.0200
		37	0.0520			114/1	0.0325
		16	0.0130			130	0.0130

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	PURAPOSAR—(contd.)	129	0.0800			21/3/3	0.0040
		115/2	0.0260			33/1	0.1105
		128	0.0040			33/2	0.0455
		127	0.0800			36/1	0.1000
		116	0.1300			38/1	0.2600
		119	0.0020			39/4	0.0020
		113	0.0130			39/3	0.0040
		111	0.9800			39/2	0.0065
		111/1क20	0.0080			38/3/1	0.0325
		111/1क9	0.2900			38/3/3	0.1400
		111/2	0.2665			63	0.0400
		111/1क16	0.1365			104	0.0650
14	VINKHYAI	121/1घ	0.1500			105/1/1	0.0293
		121/2	0.4100			105/5	0.0520
		121/1ङ	0.0650			103	0.0260
		122	0.0200			103/230	0.1560
		115/3	0.5600			105/3	0.0050
		110	0.0700			65/2	0.0050
		111	0.0520			105/4	0.1430
		114	0.0200			105/1/2	0.0500
		112	0.0910			105/6	0.1000
		113	0.0500			65/1	0.0195
		100	0.0585			1	0.0390
		99	0.0350	16	KISHANGARH :	156	0.0160
		95	0.0500			132/1	0.2300
		92	0.1105			132/2	0.0050
		83/1	0.0600			91/1	0.3055
		83/3	0.0900			92	0.0455
		80	0.0850			93	0.0325
		79/301	0.0100			68	0.1300
		79	0.0500			67	0.5200
		73	0.1650			70	0.0020
		72	0.0100			66	0.2275
		74	0.0520			65/3	0.2500
		70	0.1300			65/2/1	0.1100
		69	0.1100			65/1	0.0500
		68	0.0325			8	0.0325
		67	0.0130			4	0.3800
		66	0.0130			7	0.0845
		65	0.0390			6	0.1500
		64	0.0585			3/13/4	0- 1300
		62	0.1560			1	2.0736
		63	0.3510	17	RIHANA	90मि.	1.6500
		13/26	0.3100			18	0.0400
15	VISHONIA	17/1/10/2	0.2015			90/1/2	0.3800
		17मि.	0.0325			91/2/4	0.1500
		17/1/15	0.1885			91/2/3	0.1900
		19/229/3	0.1040			19/4	0.0845
		19	0.2300			91/2/2	0.0200
		20	0.2730			64	0.3705
		21/2	0.4700			63/2/2	0.1365
		21/3/1	0.0650			63/2/1	0.3510
		21/3/2	0.0300			63/1	0.2300
						20	0.0200

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	RIHANE—(contd.)	25	0.2145			5	0.0020
		27	0.1700			8/2	0.0715
		24/1/2	0.1000	20	SAWRAMODI	141	0.1430
		24/1/3	0.0910			298	0.5400
		11/1/3	0.0715			144	0.0100
		11/1/2	0.2145			148	0.5100
		10/1	0.1105			147/18	0.0040
		10/2	0.1600			147/15	0.0650
		9	0.0080			147/5	0.2600
		5	0.0040			147/16	0.0400
		6	0.2210			132	0.5000
		7	0.0020			146	0.1430
		13	0.0650			126/1 ख	0.3300
		2	0.2860			129	0.6110
		1	0.2340			128	0.5500
18	VINDAKHEDI	53	0.0650	21	PORUKHEDI	66मि	0.0260
		50	0.0650			70	0.0900
		49	1.0075			69	0.2145
		24	0.1885			141/26	0.2600
		25	0.4615			141/1	0.1500
		21	0.0020			141/36	0.1170
		20	0.0260			141/35	0.0390
		19	0.1690			74	0.0845
		17	0.2275			75	0.0080
19	DHANORIYA	39	0.0260			141/12	0.2275
		41	0.0100			76	0.0260
		37/2/1	0.0350			140	0.0325
		38	0.1400			130/5	0.2650
		45/1	0.0520			132/5/5	0.1690
		45/2/2	0.3400			132/5/2	0.1950
		45/2	0.0455			130/5/3	0.1560
		47/5	0.1700			130/5/1	0.0845
		46	0.3000			132/2ख	0.3000
		47/4	0.1820			132/2क	0.1625
		47/3	0.0300			132/1ख	0.1690
		47/2	0.3800			132/1क	0.2405
		47/6	0.0050			131/1क	0.1040
		47/1/1ख	0.0050			131/2	0.0325
		33	0.0130			131/6/2	0.3310
		34/2	0.2200			131/9	0.0260
		25/32/1	0.0800	22	SUHAYA	15	0.4500
		25	0.2210			16	0.0130
		28	1.4300			16/393	0.0845
		28/8	0.1300			307/1/7	0.0650
		28/10	0.1300			307/1/6	0.0845
		27/1	0.3200			308/1/8	0.1900
		3	0.0845			297	0.0065
		4	0.0520			298/1	0.3000
		12/1	0.1040			296	0.1040
		6	0.2470			295	

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	SUHAYA—(contd.)	294/1	0.0975			97/1	0.2145
		294/2	0.0845			108/2	0.3835
		291	0.0576			111	0.0325
		292	0.1365			104	0.1700
		44	0.0200			114	0.2535
		274	0.2210			120/1/3	0.1365
		273	0.2405			130/1/3	0.1040
		272	0.0865			121	0.1235
		270	0.0455			122	0.1000
		271	0.0600			120/1/1	0.0100
		269/1/5	0.2000			118	0.0200
		269मि	0.0130	26. CHURELA		81	0.0110
		268	0.1300			80/1	0.1200
		267	0.1430			78	0.3200
		266	0.0520			95/4	0.0550
		265	0.0130			100	0.0325
		390	0.0520			103	0.0325
		264	0.0325			96	0.0200
		262	0.2080			99	0.0920
		263	0.1560			117	0.0200
		258	0.7800			118/2	0.0600
		258/9/2	0.2800			118/1	0.0150
23	BRJABAMORI	15/3	0.0390			116	0.1300
		1	0.0845			120	0.0195
24	PATHARIYA	70	0.0130			124	0.2500
		51	0.1430			122/2	0.0325
		69/2	0.1040			123/3	0.0455
		69/1	0.0715			123/1	0.0585
		68	0.2700			134	0.1170
		43	0.0260			135	0.0130
		52	0.1820			136	0.1625
		67	0.0780			23	0.1560
		65/1	0.1280			22	0.2405
		65/2	0.0040			21/2	0.0715
		64	0.0800	27 SEMRAKHEDA		62/3ख	0.1700
		141	0.2100			62/1	0.2200
		138	0.0040			62	0.0260
		140	0.0450			62/3क	0.0100
		156	0.4100			60/5	0.0020
		157	0.0050			60/3	0.1300
		95	0.0450			61	0.1300
25	BHOORAKHEDI	183	0.1885			73	0.3900
		181	0.3770			77/1	0.0390
		182/2/3	0.1235			76/1	0.1300
		70	0.0130			76/2	0.1300
		182/2/4	0.1040			75	0.2000
		72/1	0.0030			80	0.1755
		182/2/3	0.0845			74	0.0260
		72/2	0.0030	28 RAMNAGAR		123/2	0.0845
		182	0.1560			123/1	0.0650
		95	0.0650			124/2	0.0650
		92	0.0650			124/1	0.0780
		97/2	0.0390			125/1	0.0325
						129	0.0130

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	RAMNAGAR—(contd.)	127/1	0.1430			39	0.4100
		128	0.0910			38	0.1900
		131	0.0030			37	0.0350
		132	0.2080			28	0.2500
		133	0.2275			27	0.3700
		135/1	0.0650			29	0.0050
		120/1	0.0845			26	0.0130
		101	0.0050			19	0.0845
		102	0.0520			20	0.4745
		103/8	0.3500			14/3/3	0.0325
		103/ग	0.1200			14/3/1	0.1950
		103/1	0.0200			14/2क	0.1755
		99	0.0163			14/2ख	0.1440
		44/1	0.2145			21	0.0250
		79/2	0.1100			22	0.0040
		79/4ख	0.0165			1	0.0800
		79/4क	0.0520	33 AJRODA		176	0.3445
		79	0.9425			179/201	0.2470
		79/1 ग	0.1040			180	0.1300
		77/2क	0.0650			181	0.1755
		84/2	0.1100			191	0.0390
		84/1	0.2100			182/1/2	0.1300
		85	0.0715			182/2/2	0.1800
		79/1ग	0.0325			182/2/3	0.1820
		83	0.0130			182/2/4	0.1105
		86	0.0845			183/1	0.2275
		88	0.0715			183/2/2	0.1950
		82/1	0.0050			148	0.0650
		89	0.0195			184	0.0040
29 TAKODIYA		43/2	0.2800			187	0.0020
		43/3	0.0780			185	0.3738
		47	0.2800			186	0.2925
		46	0.0130	34 BANTYANI		186	0.0910
		45/1	0.0910			187	0.2600
		70	0.0130			188	0.1658
		69/1	0.3400			190	0.0390
		69/2	0.3800			178	0.1820
30 KISHANPURA		185	0.1885			179	0.0650
		174	0.0200			182	0.0100
		177	0.0200			180	0.1400
		172	0.1800			175	0.4200
		176	0.0845			174/4	0.0020
		180	0.0520			173	0.0293
		175/2	0.5330			170	0.1105
31 BHUMRAKHEDI		76/1	0.0325			171	0.2080
		76/2	0.0150			161	0.0400
		77	0.0845			172	0.0020
		75	0.1690			130	0.1000
32 CHAKPARSIKHEDA		51	0.1430			128	0.1170
		52	0.0100			131	0.0300
		49	0.4600			129	0.1430
		50	0.0200			132	0.0163
		35	0.5200			90	0.1300
						89	0.1755

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	BANIYANI—(contd.)	50	0.0260	38 SEMRA	70	0.1820	
		54	0.5915		71/2	0.2600	
		53	0.0195		71/1	0.0020	
		43	0.5200	39 PATHI	23/1/1		0.0195
		41	0.3400		23/2/2		
		36	0.0450		23/2/1	0.2275	
		38	0.0250		22	0.2275	
		37	0.0325		20	0.1105	
		13	0.0910		19	0.0130	
		14	0.0020		18	0.3445	
		12	0.1700		23/3	0.0050	
		10	0.1950		16/2	0.3600	
		8	0.1950		24	0.0400	
		5	0.3000		15	0.0195	
		4	0.1900		13	0.2535	
		3	0.0520		12	0.2275	
		2	0.0195		9	0.2275	
		1	0.0130		7	0.5395	
35 PAKHAR		56	0.4000		35	0.2925	
		59/1	0.1680		36	0.2990	
		57	0.0130	40 HAMIRPUR	10	0.4270	
		58/2	0.1900		11/2	0.0390	
		58/1	0.6240		12	0.0200	
		60/2	0.0500		13	0.0920	
		55	0.0130		23	0.1300	
		54	0.0130		15	0.2200	
		53	0.0130		16	0.2800	
		34	0.2800		22	0.5000	
		33	0.4355		26	0.0325	
		27/4	0.4225		20	0.0010	
		31	0.0943		30	0.0520	
		32	0.0195		28	0.0100	
		27/16	0.0040		21	0.2470	
		27/7	0.3000		64	0.3445	
		27/8	0.1625		65	1.2700	
36 AANAPURA		33	0.0325		66	0.8125	
		34/2	0.1500		83	0.0325	
		39	0.1175		130	1.1400	
		38	0.0360		92	0.0300	
		34/2/1	0.1755		93	0.2900	
		35/2/4	0.1625		91	0.2275	
		35/2/5	0.4160		90	0.2925	
		35/2/3	0.1625		97	0.0200	
		35/1/3	0.1755		89	0.5850	
		36	0.0195		99	0.0050	
37 VINDARADA		19/2	0.0020		84	0.0020	
		18/4	0.1300		85	0.1350	
		17	0.1625		88	0.0600	
		16	0.2925		87	0.900	
		18/1	0.3775		86	0.5200	
		13	0.3250				
		12	0.0325				
		11/1	0.0275				
		11/2	0.0050				

[F.N.R-31015/11/2008-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 373.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 2594 दिनांक 5 सितम्बर, 2007, जो भारत के राजपत्र दिनांक 9 सितम्बर - 15 सितम्बर 2007, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा तालुक : होसकोटे, एवं यलहंका, जिला : बेंगलोर ग्रामीण और बेंगलोर शहरी में उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में कर्नाटक राज्य में देवनगोंदी से बेंगलोर न्यू इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट देवनाहल्ली तक एविएशन टर्बाइन ईंधन के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ; और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को दिनांक 10 दिसम्बर 2007, को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त होकर इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तालुका : होसकोटे

जिला : बेंगलोर रूरल

राज्य : कर्नाटक

गाँव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	हिस्सा नंबर	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
होब्ली : कसबा दोड्ड हल्लूर	60	-	0	05	49
	61	2	0	04	15
	61	3	0	03	80
	76	2	0	07	27
	76	1	0	07	52

तालुका : यलहंका

जिला : बेंगलोर अर्बन

राज्य : कर्नाटक

होब्ली : जाला

उत्तमपुर

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[फा. सं. आर-25011/3/2007-ओ.आर.-1]

एस. के. चिटकारा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S. O. 373.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas S.O. Number 2594 dated the 5<sup>th</sup> September, 2007, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (herein after referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 9<sup>th</sup> September 2007 to 15<sup>th</sup> September 2007, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands in Taluk : Hosakote & Yalahanka, District : Bangalore Rural & Bangalore Urban in the State of Karnataka specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Aviation Turbine Fuel in the State of Karnataka from Devanagondhi to Bangalore New International Airport, Devanahalli by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette Notification were made available to the public on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2007;

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this Notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of the publication of this declaration in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Taluk : Hosakote		District : Bangalore Rural		State : Karnataka		
Name of the Village	Survey no.	Sub-Division no.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Hobli : Kasaba						
DODDAHULLURU	60	-	0	05	49	
	61	2	0	04	15	
	61	3	0	03	80	
	76	2	0	07	27	
	76	1	0	07	52	
Taluk : Yalahanka		District : Bangalore Urban		State : Karnataka		
Hobli : Jala						
UNASURU	88		0	04	42	

[F. No. R-25011/3/2007-O.R.-I]  
S.K. CHITKARA, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 21 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 374.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 571 तारीख क्रमशः 22.02.2007 जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख क्रमशः 24.02.2007 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुन्द्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 15.05.2007 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पत्र सं. आर-31015/7/03 ओ. आर-॥ दिनांक 25.11.2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अध्याधीन सभी वित्तीयों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

### अनुसूची

तहसील: क्रेटपूतली		जिला: जयपुर	राज्य: राजस्थान		
क.सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	मंडा	615	0	06	48
		603	0	09	42
		1396	0	06	24
2	बसई	876	0	02	52
		877	0	05	16
		883	0	00	38

[फा. सं. आर-31015/64/2004-ओ.आर.-11]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2008

**S. O. 374.—** Whereas by notification<sup>1</sup> of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. Nos. 571 dated 22.02.2007 in the Schedule below issued under Sub-Section (1) of Section 3, Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated 24.02.2007 respectively the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline through Mundra - Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the state of Gujarat to Delhi by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 15.05.2007;

And whereas the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the said report and on being satisfied in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances, subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter No. R-31015/7/03 OR-II dated 25.11.04.

### Schedule

Tehsil: KOTPUTLI		District JAIPUR	State: RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.Mtr
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	MANDA	615	0	06	48
		603	0	09	42
		1396	0	06	24
2	BASAI	876	0	02	52
		877	0	05	16
		883	0	00	38

[F. No. R-31015/64/2004-O.R.-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 375.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 623 तारीख क्रमशः 27.02.2007 जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख क्रमशः 03.03.2007 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुन्द्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 15.05.2007 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पत्र सं. आर-31015/7/03 ओ. आर.-II दिनांक 25.11.2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अध्वधीन सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

### अनुसूची

तहसील: आबूरोड़		जिला: सिरौही	राज्य: राजस्थान		
क्र.सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	दानवाव	237	0	08	20
		234	0	06	84
		239	0	18	36
		252मिन01	0	07	92
		272/252	0	06	96

[फा. सं. आर-31015/44/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2008

**S. O. 375.**—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. Nos. 623 dated 27.02.2007 in the Schedule below issued under Sub-Section (1) of Section 3, Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated 03.03.2007 respectively the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline through Mundra - Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the state of Gujarat to Delhi by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 15.05.2007;

And whereas the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the said report and on being satisfied in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances, subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter No. R-31015/7/03 OR-II dated 25.11.04.

### Schedule

Tehsil: ABU ROAD		District SIROHI		State: RAJASTHAN	
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.Mtr
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	DANWAV	237	0	08	20
		234	0	06	84
		239	0	18	36
		252Min01	0	07	92
		272/252	0	06	96

[F. No. R-31015/44/2004-O.R.-II]  
A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 फरवरी, 2008

का. भा. 376.—भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, मैसर्स रिलायन्स इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, की आन्ध्र प्रदेश में सरकारों से देश के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलायन्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री डी.एस. धोत्रे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मैसर्स रिलायन्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, 12, सिविल लाईन्स, होटल 'सिप्स एन बाईट्स' के नीचे, विकास नगर, सोलापूर-413003, महाराष्ट्र राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

### अनुसूची

मंडल/ तहसील/ तालुका : बांशी		जिला : सोलापूर		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र	
गांव का नाम	सर्वे / हिस्सा नंबर	आर.ओ.यु. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टर	एर	सि-एर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) नारीबाडी	134**	00	17	20	
	69/3**	00	58	90	
	110**	00	57	00	
	16/2**	00	06	20	
	697**	00	34	80	
	9**	00	07	00	
	135**	00	45	20	
2) नारी	371**	00	19	90	
	377/4**	00	08	30	
	388/2**	00	01	20	
	428/2**	00	07	20	
	425/2**	00	10	60	
	428/3**	00	21	80	
	393**	00	10	60	
	64/2/ड*	00	75	20	
	394*	00	08	00	
	377/3*	00	16	80	
	396/इ*	00	06	00	
43**	00	09	20		
3) गोरगाळे	354/1**	00	07	20	
	273**	00	01	10	
	270**	00	69	70	
	287/1**	00	19	10	

1	2	3	4	5
3) मोरभाली (निरंतर)	288/2**	00	18	90
	379**	00	02	00
	271*	00	05	00
	375/4**	00	21	60
	377**	00	04	00
	370**	00	08	70
	369*	00	00	60
	371/2*	00	17	00
4) येळंब	107**	00	18	00
	31**	00	09	90
	201/2*	00	28	65
	196/1*	00	13	00
	203*	00	72	00
	175*	00	55	00
	96*	00	25	50
	173*	00	06	50
	108*	00	12	00
	109*	00	19	00
	110/3*	00	08	00
5) जामगांव	458**	00	02	90
	40**	00	01	90
	38**	00	01	70
	44/1/2/ब*	00	07	00
	91/2*	00	59	00
	91/3*	00	14	00
	44/1/ब*	00	90	50
	44/3*	00	24	00
6) घोत्रे	241**	00	03	60
	242**	00	01	10
	272**	00	06	20
	288/2*	00	03	30
	294/2*	00	08	60
	295**	00	03	40
	301**	00	02	70
	317**	00	02	60
	274/2*	00	23	50
	315*	00	00	60
	316*	00	09	00
7) अरणगांव	142/4*	00	04	00
	142/3**	00	09	90
	142/2**	00	11	00
	130**	00	24	40
	78**	00	04	00
	131/5**	00	07	00
	131/4**	00	51	00
	131/3**	00	39	00
	131/2**	00	31	00
	75/2*	00	09	50
	74/2*	00	12	70
	70/1**	00	04	50

1	2	3	4	5
8) जावगांव	131**	00	09	40
	130**	00	13	10
	128**	00	07	80
	119**	00	05	20
	149*	00	01	30
	121*	00	37	50
	183/4*	00	34	00
	179/6*	00	62	20
	186/2*	00	12	00
	186/3*	00	12	00
9) बीयरे	78**	00	08	30
	77/1**	00	12	00
	68**	00	19	10
	55/1**	00	02	70
	81/1/अ**	00	25	10
	81/5**	00	39	80
10) गातापीवाडी	51/1**	00	01	20
	49/1**	00	00	50
	49/2**	00	01	50
	40/1**	00	20	90
	20**	00	10	80
	19/1**	00	02	40
11) ताडसीदणे	162/3**	00	07	10
	184/अ/2**	00	00	20
	267/2*	00	06	30
	164/1/ब*	00	05	15
	164/2*	00	05	15
	166/1**	00	27	20
	171/2/1**	00	06	50
	180**	00	06	30
	181**	00	06	20
	182/1**	00	12	00
	267/1*	00	07	50
12) शेळगाव (रुळे)	76**	00	16	60
	86**	00	13	90
	92**	00	16	60
	122**	00	03	00
	145/1**	00	03	70
	148/1**	00	05	20
	149/1**	00	22	70
	165/2**	00	29	20
	188**	00	05	70
	72/2/अ*	00	10	40
	141*	00	00	60
13) दिवगांव	313**	00	00	80
	317**	00	16	00
	321**	00	02	00
	327**	00	15	40
	331**	00	02	00

1	2	3	4	5
13) देवगांव (निरंतर...)	282/2**	00	16	50
	142**	00	31	00
	287/2*	00	07	00
	289*	00	02	70
	247**	00	02	00
	281/1**	00	02	30
	281/2**	00	02	30
मंडल/ तहसील/ तालुका: परांका	जिला : उस्मानाबाद	राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		
1) सिरसाव	325**	00	11	00
	447*	00	05	00
	148**	00	18	90
	340**	00	09	30
2) जवळा	495*	00	05	00
	257*	00	22	00
	98**	00	01	90
	121**	00	12	00
	120**	00	03	70
	117**	00	70	40
	263**	00	85	00
	118*	00	19	00
3) धारणाव	330**	00	17	90
	296**	00	34	50
	335*	00	00	50
	295**	00	17	90
4) राजुरी	190**	00	11	50
	184**	00	01	60
	174**	00	02	00
	173**	00	02	00
	130**	00	03	00
	98**	00	00	20
	89**	00	05	50
	37**	00	01	05
5) अंदोरी	25/4**	00	05	64
6) पांचपिंपळे	124/2**	00	04	30
	124/5**	00	02	30
	128**	00	01	00
	190/3**	00	01	21
	183*	00	09	30
	49/11*	00	13	90
	89**	00	03	30
	62/4**	00	10	20
	49/5**	00	06	50
	49/8*	00	04	00

	1	2	3	4	5
7) कवारी		811**	00	08	30
		451**	00	00	10
		454**	00	01	28
		486**	00	04	80
8) सेनारी		69**	00	05	45
9) कोडगांव		20/2/अ**	00	06	40

\* नई अधिसूचना.

\*\* का.आ. 2790, दिनांक: 28/10/2004 और का.आ. 1964 दिनांक: 15/05/2006 और का.आ. 261(अ) दिनांक: 20/02/2007

द्वारा पी.एम.पी. म्यूकट, 1962 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत सूचित किये गये सर्वे नंबर.

[फा. सं. एल-14014/43/2006-जी. पी.]

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2008

**S. O. 376.**—Whereas it appears to the Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from Structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s. Reliance Industries Limited to various consumers in the country a pipe line should be laid by M/s Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited,

And whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which are described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of Right of User therein for laying the pipeline under the land to Shri D.S. Dhotre, Competent Authority, M /s Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited, 12, Civil Lines, Below Hotel 'Sips N Bites', Vikas Nagar, Solapur-413003, Maharashtra State.

## Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluka: Barai		District: Solapur		State : Maharashtra	
Village	Survey/ Sub-division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hectare	Acre	C-Acre	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Narwadi	134**	00	17	20	
	69/3**	00	58	90	
	110**	00	57	00	
	16/2**	00	06	20	
	697**	00	34	80	
	9**	00	07	00	
	135**	00	45	20	
2) Nari	371**	00	19	90	
	377/4**	00	08	30	
	388/2**	00	01	20	
	428/2**	00	07	20	
	425/2**	00	10	60	
	428/3**	00	21	80	
	393**	00	10	80	
	64/2/D*	00	75	20	
	394*	00	08	00	
	377/3*	00	16	80	
	396/E*	00	06	00	
	43**	00	09	20	
3) Gornale	354/1**	00	07	20	
	273**	00	01	10	
	270**	00	69	70	
	287/1**	00	19	10	
	288/2**	00	18	90	
	379**	00	02	00	
	271*	00	05	00	
	375/4*	00	21	60	
	377**	00	04	00	
	370**	00	08	70	
	369*	00	00	60	
	371/2*	00	17	00	
4) Yelamb	107**	00	18	00	
	31**	00	09	90	
	201/2*	00	28	65	
	196/1*	00	13	00	
	203*	00	72	00	
	175*	00	55	00	
	96*	00	25	50	
	173*	00	06	50	
	108*	00	12	00	
	109*	00	19	00	
	110/3*	00	08	00	
5) Khamgaon	458**	00	02	90	
	40**	00	01	90	

Cont'd...3

1	2	3	4	5
5) Khamgaon (Cont'd)	38**	00	01	70
	44/1/2/B*	00	07	00
	91/2*	00	59	00
	91/3*	00	14	00
	44/1/B*	00	90	50
	44/3*	00	24	00
6) Dhotra	241**	00	03	60
	242**	00	01	10
	272**	00	06	20
	286/2*	00	03	30
	294/2*	00	08	60
	295**	00	03	40
	301**	00	02	70
	317**	00	02	60
	274/2*	00	23	50
	315*	00	00	60
	316*	00	09	00
7) Arangaon	142/4*	00	04	00
	142/3*	00	09	90
	142/2**	00	11	00
	130**	00	24	40
	78**	00	04	00
	131/5*	00	07	00
	131/4*	00	51	00
	131/3*	00	39	00
	131/2*	00	31	00
	75/2*	00	09	50
	74/2*	00	12	70
	70/1**	00	04	50
8) Jamgaon	131**	00	09	40
	130**	00	13	10
	128**	00	07	80
	119**	00	05	20
	149*	00	01	30
	121*	00	37	50
	183/4*	00	34	00
	179/6*	00	82	20
	186/2*	00	12	00
	186/3*	00	12	00
9) Bholra	78**	00	08	30
	77/1**	00	12	00
	68**	00	19	10
	55/1*	00	02	70
	81/1/A**	00	25	10
	81/5**	00	39	60
10) Gatachiwadi	51/1**	00	01	20
	49/1**	00	00	50
	49/2**	00	01	50
	40/1**	00	20	90

Cont'd...4

1	2	3	4	5
10) Gatachiwadi (Cont'd)	20**	00	10	80
	19/1**	00	02	40
11) Tadsaundane	162/3**	00	07	10
	184/A/2**	00	00	20
	267/2*	00	06	30
	164/1/B*	00	05	15
	164/2*	00	05	15
	166/1**	00	27	20
	171/2/1**	00	06	50
	160**	00	06	30
	181**	00	06	20
	182/1**	00	12	00
	267/1*	00	07	50
12) Shelgaon(Vhale)	76**	00	16	60
	86**	00	13	90
	92**	00	16	60
	122**	00	03	00
	145/1**	00	03	70
	148/1**	00	05	20
	149/1**	00	22	70
	165/2**	00	29	20
	188**	00	05	70
	72/2/A*	00	10	40
	141*	00	00	60
13) Devgaon	313**	00	00	80
	317**	00	16	00
	321**	00	02	00
	327**	00	15	40
	331**	00	02	00
	282/2**	00	16	50
	142**	00	31	00
	287/2*	00	07	00
	269*	00	02	70
	247**	00	02	00
	281/1**	00	02	30
	281/2**	00	02	30
<b>Mandal/Tehsil/Taluka: Paranda</b>		<b>District: Osmanabad</b>		<b>State : Maharashtra</b>
1) Sirsav	325**	00	11	00
	447*	00	05	00
	148**	00	18	90
	340**	00	09	30
2) Jawala	495*	00	05	00
	257*	00	22	00
	96**	00	01	90
	121**	00	12	00
	120**	00	03	70
	117**	00	70	40
	263**	00	85	00
	118*	00	19	00

1	2	3	4	5
3) Ghargaon	330**	00	17	90
	296**	00	34	50
	335*	00	00	50
	295**	00	17	90
4) Rajur	190**	00	11	50
	184**	00	01	60
	174**	00	02	00
	173**	00	02	00
	130**	00	03	00
	98**	00	00	20
	89**	00	05	50
	37**	00	01	05
5) Andori	25/B**	00	05	84
6) Panchpimple	124/2**	00	04	30
	124/5**	00	02	30
	128**	00	01	00
	190/3**	00	01	21
	183*	00	09	30
	49/11*	00	13	90
	69**	00	03	30
	62/4**	00	10	20
	49/5**	00	06	50
	49/6*	00	04	00
7) Kandari	611**	00	08	30
	451**	00	00	10
	454**	00	01	28
	486**	00	04	80
8) Sonari	69**	00	05	45
9) Koudgaon	20/2/A**	00	06	40

\* Fresh Notification

\*\* Survey Nos. Notified vide S.O. 2790 dated 28/10/2004 and S.O. 1964 dated 15/05/2006 and u/s 3(1) S.O. 261(E) dated 20/02/2007 of PMP, Act 1962. Additional areas.

[F. No. L-14014/43/2006-G.P.]  
K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 377.— भारत सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि, मैसर्स रिलायन्स इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, की आन्ध्र प्रदेश में संरचनाओं से देश के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलायन्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और भारत सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, भारत सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (3) की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री एल. आर. गोतारणे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, रिलायन्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड, विशाल आर्कड, दूसरी मंजिल, चिचवंड स्टेशनरोड चिचवंडगांव, पुणे - 411033, महाराष्ट्र राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

मंडल/तहसिल/तालुक : शिरूर		जिल्हा : पुणे		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र	
गांव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर / गट नंबर	आर ओ यु अर्जित करने के लिये क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एकर	सी एकर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) न्हावरा	795/1/3*	00	01	20	
	814	00	06	69	
	811	00	02	39	
	807*	00	29	20	
	780/1*	00	01	65	
	780/2*	00	14	61	
	764	00	02	70	
	765	00	02	90	
	771	00	00	76	
	774	00	00	60	
	775	00	01	00	
	777*	00	01	05	
	755/2A/1*	00	18	29	
	706*	00	02	08	
	705*	00	09	99	
	708*	00	15	25	
	822	00	31	20	
	753/2*	00	08	60	
1) शिरूर	1258*	00	38	86	
	1261*	00	19	54	
	1190/4*	00	15	76	
	1658*	00	04	57	
	1303	00	00	47	
	1269	00	01	00	
	1563	00	21	00	
	1278	00	01	00	
	1313/2A	00	02	19	
	1332	00	01	31	
	1305	00	10	54	
	1330	00	02	61	
	1331	00	03	66	
	1333	00	00	78	
	1368*	00	11	51	
	1380/1/1*	00	22	16	
	1381*	00	18	24	

2) भिजापूर (जिल्हा)	1842/2	00	00	49
	1599/2*	00	10	90
	1654	00	10	50
	1055	00	63	70
	1056	00	06	50
	1057	00	06	00
	1671/1*	00	50	23
	1274/2 *	00	26	04
	1571	00	18	00

\* का. आ. 563 दिनांक 17/02/2005 द्वारा पी.एम.पी. ऐक्ट, 1962 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत सूचित किये गये सर्वे नंबर इस प्रतिपादन मया निस्तीर्ण के लिए।

(का. सं. एल-14014/48/2004-जी. पी.)

के. के. शर्मा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2008

**S. O. 377.**—Whereas it appears to the Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of natural gas from Structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s. Reliance Industries Limited to various consumers in the country a pipe line should be laid by M/s Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited,

And whereas, it appears to Government of India that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of Right of User therein for laying the Pipeline under the land to Shri. L. R. Gotarne, Competent Authority, Reliance Gas Transportation Infrastructure Limited, Vishal Arcade, 2nd Floor Chinchwad Station Road, Chinchwadgaon, Pune - 411 033, Maharashtra State.

### Schedule.

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk: Shriur Village	Structure No.	Area to be acquired for Row		
		Hectares	Acre	S-Acre
		3	4	5
1) Bhavare	785/1/3*	00	01	20
	814	00	06	69
	811	00	02	39
	807*	00	29	20
	780/1*	00	01	05
	780/2*	00	14	51
	764	00	02	70

1	2	3	4	5
1) Nhavale Conid...	765	00	02	90
	771	00	00	78
	774	00	00	60
	775	00	01	00
	777*	00	01	05
	755/2A/1*	00	18	29
	706*	00	02	06
	705*	00	09	99
	708*	00	15	25
	822	00	31	20
	753/2*	00	08	60
2) Shikrapur	1256*	00	33	83
	1261*	00	19	54
	1190/4*	00	15	76
	1658*	00	04	57
	1303	00	00	47
	1269	00	01	00
	1563	00	21	00
	1278	00	01	00
	1313/2A*	00	02	19
	1332	00	01	31
	1305	00	10	04
	1330	00	02	01
	1331	00	03	66
	1333	00	00	76
	1366*	00	11	51
	1380/1/1*	00	22	16
	1381 *	00	16	24
	1842/2	00	06	49
	1599/2 *	00	10	50
	1654	00	10	50
	1656	00	53	70
	1656	00	06	90
	1657	00	06	60
	1671/1 *	00	50	23
	1274/2 *	00	25	64
	1571	00	18	00

\* Survey Nos. notified vide S.O. 563, Dated 17/02/2005 u/s 3(1) of P&MP Act 1962. Present proposal is for additional extent.

[F. No. L-14014/48/2004-G.P.]  
K. K. SHARMA, Under Secy.

**भ्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 378.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार शंकरपुर कॉलरी आफ ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 69/1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-1-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.- 22012/102/1995- आई आर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2008

S. O. 378.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 69/1995) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Shankarpur Colliery of ECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-1-2008.

[No. L-22012/102/1995-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE****BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL****REFERENCE NO. 69 OF 1995**

**Present:** Sri Md. Sarfaraz Khan,  
Presiding Officer.

**Parties:** Agent, Shankarpur Colliery, P.O. Ukhra,  
Burdwan.

Vrs.

Joint General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor  
Union, Cinema Road, Ukhra, P.O. Ukhra  
Burdwan.

**Representatives:**

For the Applicant: Shri M. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Opposite Party: Shri P. K. Das, Advocate.

Industry: Coal State: West Bengal

Dated the 31-12-2007

**ORDER**

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section(1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/102/95-IR(C.II) dated 21-11-1995 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management in dismissing Shri Baikuntha Das, Ex. U.G. Loader of 3&4 Pit of Shankarpur Colliery, P.O. Ukhra, Dist. Burdwan(W.B.) is justified or not? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

After having received the Order No. L-22012/102/95-IR(C.II) dated 21-11-1995 of the above mentioned reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, for adjudication of the dispute a reference case No. 69 of 1995 was registered on 5-12-1996 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notice through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the Court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned. Sri P.K. Das, Advocate and Sri M. Mukherjee, Advocate appeared in the Court to represent the Management and the Union respectively. The written statement was filed on behalf of both the parties concerned in support of their claims.

From the perusal of the record it transpires that the case was fixed for hearing on 29-3-07 but none of the parties appeared. The union left taking any step in its behalf since 29-3-2007 to 19-9-2007. Repeated adjournments were given to take suitable step by the union but unfortunately neither the learned lawyer nor the union nor the workman concerned appeared in the court. The reference is very old one and the whereabouts of the workman is not known as the union or the lawyer concerned has got no instruction from the side of the workman. These all prevailing facts and circumstance of the case go to show that the union or the workman has got no interest and does not want to proceed with the case further. In such circumstance it is not proper and advisable to keep the old reference pending any more as no useful purpose is to be served. As such it is hereby

**ORDERED**

that let a "No Dispute Award" be and the same is passed. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

MD. SARFARAZ KHAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 379.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. बी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (सं. II), धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 56/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.- 20012/115/92- आई आर (सी-I)]

स्नेह लता जवांस, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2008

\* S. O. 379.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 56/93) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. II), Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2008.

[No. L-20012/115/92-IR(C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL (NO.2) AT DHANBAD**

**Present :**

**Shri Nagendra Kumar, Presiding Officer**

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(I)  
(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

**Reference No. 56 of 1993**

**PARTIES:** Employers in relation to the management of  
Mahuda Area No. 2 of M/s BCCL and their  
workmen.

**APPEARANCES:**

On behalf of the workman : Mr. D. Mukherjee,  
Advocate.

On behalf of the : Mr. D. K. Verma,  
management Advocate.

State: Jharkhand Industry: Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 14th January, 2008

**AWARD**

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their order No. L-20012/115/92-IR(Coal-I), dated, the 14th May, 1993.

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of Mahuda Area No. II of M/s B.C.C.L., P.O. Mahuda, Dist. Dhanbad in denying employment to the dependants of S/Shri Paru Mian and 74 others (declared medically unfit illegally) as per annexure is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workmen Paru Mia and 74 others in short as disclosed in the Written Statement filed on behalf of the workmen is that Paru Mia and 74 other concerned workmen were working at Mahuda area as permanent workmen since long with unblemished record of service. During the time of emergency the management illegally and arbitrarily stopped the concerned workmen from service in violation of the principle of natural justice

on the alleged ground of medical unfitness. No medical test was conducted nor any enquiry was conducted to determine the medical fitness of the concerned workman. After sometime the concerned workmen and the union represented before the management against the illegal and arbitrary termination of service and demanded reinstatement with full back wages. The management appreciating the legal position took positive decision to settle the issue amicably to avoid huge payment of back wages and reinstatement of comparatively old workmen. As per decision it was decided to provide employment to the dependant of the concerned workmen who were stopped from duty on the alleged ground of medical unfitness. The then General Manager had issued order for giving employment to the dependant of the concerned workmen. The dependant of the concerned workman were directed to appear before the Company's Medical Board in compliance of formality required for employment. As per direction of the General Manager the dependant had appeared before the Company's Medical Board and their physical ability and age were determined by the Company's Medical Board. In spite of the aforesaid fact the management did not provide employment to the dependants of the concerned workmen due to which an Industrial Dispute was raised before the ALC(C) who had submitted F.O.C. in a casual manner without applying his mind. Thereafter the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour rejected the dispute for reference. The matter was challenged before the Hon'ble High Court and the Hon'ble Court directed the union to raise the dispute afresh before the authority. Accordingly, the dispute was again raised before the ALC(C), Dhanbad. In spite of the effort of the Conciliation Officer due to anti-labour attitude of the management the matter was not settled and thereafter this reference was made by the Govt. of India. The action of the management in denying employment of the dependants of Paru Mia and 74 others who were declared medically unfit is illegal, arbitrary and against the principle of natural justice.

3. As per the case of the management the management got surprised to hear the complaint that the concerned persons Paru Mia and 74 others were declared medically unfit during the period of emergency and were stopped from duties. Such complaint was made in the year 1998 with regard to the incident of 1976 for which particulars from the union relating to the concerned workmen was asked to verify the matter. The sponsoring union could not furnish the particulars of the concerned persons and their alleged medical test report declaring them medically unfit for their original job. The sponsoring union also could not furnish the nature of employment of the concerned persons and their particulars relating to identities such I.D. Card No., Form No. C.M.P.F. No. or any other particular document. Since there was no materials, the management denied the existence of employer-employee relationship between the management and the concerned workmen. In

the meantime the request for reference to and Industrial Tribunal for adjudication was rejected by the Ministry on 5-5-1989. Thereafter the union had filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court bearing CWJC No. 163091(R) and the Hon'ble Court have been pleased to reject the demand of the union vide order dated 11-9-90 as the sponsoring union awaited for an opportunity and after fabricating some documents concocting some facts made a fresh complaint before the ALC(C) vide letter No. 10-1-92. The sponsoring union had claimed that the General Manager of Mohuda Area had agreed to give employment to the dependants of the concerned workman who became medically unfit for their job for some reasons or other could not get his order implemented. Further case of the management is that there was no provision in NCWA-I which was in force between the period from 1-1-1975 to 31-12-78 for the employment of the dependants of workman who became medically unfit for his job. It was pointed out that the General Manager had thus no authority to provide employment of the dependants of workman as claimed by the union. The documents regarding offering of appointment by the G.M. was found to be fabricated and this was pointed out before the ALC(C) in the course of conciliation proceeding. It has also been mentioned that in absence of any provision of law no workman can claim for employment of his dependant if he becomes medically unfit or retires from his service or he has superannuated on attaining the age of superannuation or dies while in service. It has further been mentioned that none of the concerned persons were on the permanent roll of the company and no one's name appear in the Form B Register, I.D. Card Register or C.M.P.F. record. If any person had worked even for 60 days continuously at any period of time he should have been provided with I.D. Card and his name should have appeared in C.M.P.F. records. If any one was not eligible for becoming a member of C.M.P.F. he had no right to claim for appointment even he had workmen as casual or badli worker. The present dispute relating to the employment of dependants is not a subject-matter of industrial dispute. The concerned persons are not entitled to get their dependants employed even if they were genuine workmen and declared medically unfit legally or illegally and their services were terminated for any reason whatsoever.

4. In the rejoinder portion of the Written Statement of the management it has been denied that Shri Paru Mia and 74 others were permanent workmen at Mohuda Area. It has also been denied that the concerned workmen were in employment of any of the colliery of Mohuda and they were stopped from their duties on account of medical unfitness for any other reason at all. It has also been denied that the concerned persons were stopped from their duties on ground of medical unfitness or that they raised any dispute for their reinstatement with full back wages. It has also been denied that the management took any decision to provide employment to the dependants of the concerned

workman and the General Manager issued the order for employment of the dependants. It has also been denied that the management had issued Letters to the dependants of the concerned persons to appear before any medical board for determination of their physical ability, age etc. for jobs on the job of Miner/Loader. While stating that the statement made in different paras a detailed number of which have been mentioned are incorrect and the same has been denied. It has also been mentioned that the concerned persons are not entitled to get any relief or any other relief as prayed for.

5. A further rejoinder in reply to the Written Statement of the management has been filed by the concerned workman stating the facts and some further details have been mentioned as to how the demand of the union is justified and action of the management is arbitrary, illegal and against the principle of natural justice.

#### 6. Points to be decided :

"Whether the action of the management of Mohuda Area No. II of M/s. B.C.C.L.P.O. Mohuda, Dist. Dhanbad in denying employment to the dependants of S/Shri Paru Mia and 74 others (declared medically unfit illegally) as per annexure is justified? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?"

#### 7. Finding With Reasons :

In support of the case of the workmen WW-1 Daulia Mia, WW-2 Yunus Ansari have been examined by the sponsoring union. Besides this several documents have been brought on record and the same has been marked as Exts. W-1 series, Ext. W-2 to Ext. W-4/1, Ext. W-5 to Ext. W-15. On the other hand the management has produced one witness viz. Dineshwar Kumar Srivastava. However, it appears that no document has been exhibited on behalf of the management.

8. To decide the issue in question the first thing has to be examined whether the concerned persons as claimed by the union were in service of the company or not and along with this question it has to be examined whether they were declared medically unfit illegally and further the concerned workmen are the dependants of the concerned persons.

9. WW-1 has stated that he is the Zonal Secretary of Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sabha. His union had raised the industrial dispute in the instant reference case. The concerned workmen were the members of his union. The concerned workmen got the appointment at different collieries under Mohuda Area. During the period of emergency the concerned workmen were stopped from their work. Then his union took up the matter with the management. In course of discussion the management agreed to provide employment to the dependant son of the workers who were found incapable to work physically. Those workmen examined medically were declared unfit by the Medical Officer.

10. During cross-examination the aforesaid witness WW-1 has stated that it is fact that the concerned workmen were never employees of the management. From the reference it appears that the matter has been referred relating to the denial of employment to the dependants of Paru Mia and 74 others. It appears that in the list the first name appears Paru Mia and further names of 74 persons have been given. From his evidence in cross-examination it appears that the concerned workmen were not the employees of the management. If this evidence is taken into consideration this means the concerned persons were not the employees of the management. Then the question of dependant of the concerned workmen for employment does not arise. However, it appears that there may be mistake and it may be due to slip of tongue that the witness wanted to say that the dependants of the concerned workmen were never the employees of the management. However, this aspect of the matter will further be discussed while considering the other evidence and exhibits and materials available on record.

11. It will be relevant to mention that there appears "not" in first para of cross-examination of WW-1 which has been cut and there is no signature. However, this witness in his further cross-examination on 29-1-2003 has stated that he has not submitted the medical report to show that some of the workmen were declared medically unfit in course of their medical examination. They have not submitted any I. D. Card in respect of the workmen who were declared medical unfit in course of medical examination. Before medical examination of the workmen by the Medical Board no letter was issued to those workmen by the management for causing their appearance. They have not submitted the C. M. P. F. number of those workmen before this Tribunal who were declared medically unfit. It is not a fact that the concerned workmen were never working under the management. It is not a fact that the claim of the concerned workmen are not justified.

12. From further evidence of cross-examination of WW-1 it appears that as per his evidence the concerned workmen were employees of the management were declared medically unfit in course of medical examination. However, at the same time the witness says that there is no document regarding medical examination of the concerned employees. It will be relevant to mention that this witness WW-1 has proved a number of documents to support the claim of the union which will be discussed after the evidence of WW-2.

13. WW-2 has stated that Rustam Mian was his father and he was a workman at Murulidih Colliery. All the listed workmen as per reference were employees of BCCL. All the listed workmen as per reference were discharged from service as they were declared medically unfit. He has also stated that their demand is justified. During cross-examination this witness has said that he has no paper to

show that the management discharged his father from service on medical ground. He is not able to say if the other claimant possess any paper to show that their respective father were discharged from the service by the management on the medical ground. We have (torn) (there appears work 'not') submitted any paper to show that our father the employees of the management. It is not a fact that father was not a workmen of Murulidih Colliery. It is not a fact that the father of other claimants were not the employees of the management. It is not a fact that they have submitted a false claim for their employment.

14. As far as oral evidence is concerned WW-1 is the son of one Zonal Secretary of the Union, WW-2 is the son of one alleged employee. However, from the oral evidence of both the witnesses there is nothing to show that they were in possession of document like appointment letter, I. D. Card Wage slip/Pay slip, C. M. P. F. No. or any other document of the concerned workmen to show that all the listed 75 workmen were ever employees of the management. Not only this they have also not disclosed the specific details as to when the concerned workmen were appointed. It will further be relevant to mention that in the W. S. of the workman it has only been mentioned that during the time of emergency the management illegally and arbitrarily stopped the concerned workman from service. No specific period of emergency has been mentioned and further no specific date of stopping the concerned workmen from service has been mentioned. Thereafter from the oral evidence as well as W. S. it appears that the concerned workmen were medically examined and were declared medically unfit but no such document is on the record to show that the concerned workmen were ordered to be medically examined and were developed medically unfit. Not a single bit of paper has been filed or brought on record to show that the concerned workmen were ever examined by the Medical Board/doctor of the company. A part from this even no document regarding stopping from service/discharge from service of the concerned workmen has been brought on record or even details have not been furnished in this regard so that a conclusion may be drawn that the concerned workmen were in the employment of the management.

15. Much argument has been advanced on behalf of the concerned workmen that there are documents to show that the concerned workmen were employees of the management. In this regard Ext. W-2 has been referred which is a letter from Personnel Manager to Mr. U. N. Lal, Dy. P. M. (IR) which is dated 15/17-11-1990 in which there is mention of the fact that out of 70 names of the persons submitted by the Opposite Party before the ALC (C), Dhanbad the names of 31 persons, (Names have not been disclosed) are available in the Form B Register of Murulidih 20/21 Pits. Referring this portion of the aforesaid letter it has been submitted that the name of the concerned workmen finds place in the Form B register which shows

that they were the employees of the management. So far the rest persons are concerned the letter disclosed that it may be found in other units of the Area. It may be mentioned here that on the first page of Ext. W-2 in para-2 it has been stated as per record the concerned persons had been working in Mohuda area in different units. If the both portions are used together it is not clear as to why there is such discrepancy. Moreover, this is a photocopy of the letter dt. 15-11-1990. It will be relevant to mention that concerned officers have not been examined. So far other papers filed by the union are concerned, particularly Ext. W-4, W-4/1, W-5, W-6, W-7 and W-15, these papers relate regarding the minutes of discussion with the management. But these papers do not specifically show that the concerned persons were the employees of the management. It will be relevant to mention that during the course of argument it has been submitted by the Ld. Lawyer for the workman that on 20-6-2001 they had made a request for calling for the document but the same were not submitted by the management. Hence, an adverse inference will go against the management. From the record I do not find any such petition filed by the workmen on 20-6-2001. Even the ordersheet does not show filing of such petition. However, further discussion will be made later.

16. The witness on behalf of the management i.e. MW-1 has stated that he was posted as Dy. Chief Personal Manager in West Jaharia Area. It is not a fact that the concerned workmen were declared medically unfit by the Medical Board under the management. After consulting the record he says that those workmen had never worked under the management. During cross-examination he has said that he never worked at Mohuda Area. However, he has said as Dy. Chief Personnel Manager he dealt with the matter of Mohuda area. As per mines Act a workman who works in the mine his full particulars are recorded in the Form B Register. He can produce the Form B Register of Mohuda area if the same is available. As per discussion he took effort to find medical papers of the guardians of the concerned workmen from Dr. S. Singh, Area Medical Officer. From his further evidence it appears that he tried to ascertain that the concerned workmen were examined by the Medical Officer. He also enquired that on the basis of the medical report Manager/Agent stopped the workmen or not. He did not find medical report in respect of Paru Mian and 74 others. He has also stated that it is not a fact that the demand of the concerned workmen is justified.

17. From the evidence of MW-1 it appears that there is no record to show that the concerned workmen were the employees of the management. From his further evidence in cross-examination it appears that effort was made to obtain details from Dr. S. Singh. However, no medical report relating to the concerned workmen (regarding declaration of medical unfitness of the concerned workmen) was available.

18. It may be relevant to mention that none of the

concerned workmen has been produced by the union to show that they were employees of the management.

19. Thus on the question that the concerned workmen were employees of the management there is no specific document, even there is no specific oral evidence to show that the concerned workmen were the employees of the management. There is only oral evidence of Zonal Secretary of the union and son of one concerned workmen to show that Paru Mian and 74 others were the employees of the colliery. It will be further relevant to mention that as per case of the concerned workman the concerned workmen were stopped from service on the ground that they were medically unfit but even no such document is on the record to show that the concerned workmen were ever medically examined.

20. In support of the contention of the workmen it has been submitted that when it was found that the concerned workmen were medically unfit and were stopped from services the dependants of the concerned workmen were medically examined so that they may be given employment and for this purpose G.M. of the concerned area had assured for giving employment after medical examination of the dependants of the concerned workmen. The photo copy of the medical certificate of the dependants have been filed which is Ext. W-1 series to show that they were found medical fit for the purpose of employment under the management of BCCL. Relying on this document it has been vehemently argued that there was no occasion of medical examination of these dependant persons of the concerned workmen unless there was occasion for giving employment and it has not been done by the management in spite of assurance/agreement. From perusal of Ext. W-1 series it appears that these are photo copies of the document regarding medical examination of the so called dependant of the concerned workmen. Even if it is understood that these persons were examined by the Medical Officer this does not mean that on the basis of such medical examination they are entitled for being given employment unless law provides for the same.

21. Ld. Lawyer for the management has vehemently argued that as per NCWA during the relevant period there was no provision of employment of any dependant of the concerned workmen who have been discharged/stopped from service on the ground of medical unfitness. So the question does not arise to give employment to the dependant of the concerned persons who are claiming to be the ex-employees of the management though it is not a fact that they were ever employees of the company.

22. It may be relevant to mention here that WW-2 has stated that they have not submitted any paper to show that they are the sons of the workmen who have been discharged from the services.

23. On the basis of the evidence, exhibits and materials available on the record the following facts have been noticed:-

- (i) There is no document on record to show that the concerned workmen were employees of the management. Ext. W-2 does not show that the concerned persons Paru Mian & 74 others were employee of the management.
- (ii) Even specific detailed evidence i.e. date of appointment etc., joining time etc. and discharge date etc. regarding employment of the concerned workmen have not been brought on record to show that the concerned workmen were the employees of the management.
- (iii) There is no document/record to show that the concerned workmen were examined by the doctor and they were declared medically unfit.
- (iv) There is no document/evidence to show that the concerned workmen were discharged/stopped from service.

24. Even for the sake of argument it is presumed that the concerned workmen were the employees of the management and were discharged from service on the ground of medical unfitness, there appears no provision of providing employment of the dependant of the concerned workmen in such circumstances.

25. A number of decisions have been filed by the Ld. Lawyer for the workmen are reported in A.I.R. 1940 Patna 683, 1985 Supreme Court cases (L & S) 975, 1980 Lab I.C. 669, 2005 (105) FLR 1065, AIR 1982 Allahabad 385, 1983 I Supreme Court cases 436, 2007 (115) FLR 427, 1989 Lab I.C. 1043, 2002(2) LLN 405, 1999(82) FLR 169, 1999(82) FLR 137, 1993(66) FLR Patna High Court, Ranchi Bench, 2007 AIR SCW 6904 to support that the concerned workmen are entitled for the relief as prayed for. While going through the decisions referred to above I find that the facts and circumstances of the case are different and in the peculiar facts and circumstances of this case the same are not applicable. Hence the same are not being discussed in details.

26. In the result, I find no merit in the claim of the concerned workmen. Accordingly following Award is rendered :-

"The action of the management of Mahuda Area No. II of M/s. B.C.C.L., P.O. Mohuda, Dist. Dhanbad in denying employment to the dependants of S/Shri Paru Mian and 74 others (declared medically unfit illegally) as per annexure is justified. Consequently, the concerned workmen are not entitled to get any relief."

NAGENDRA KUMAR, Presiding Officer

Name of the Workmen	Name of the Dependants
1. Sri Paru Mian	Sri Jalil Mian
2. Sri Dewa Singh	Sri Dalip Kumar Singh
3. Sri Babujan Mian	Sri Dil Mohammed Ansari
4. Sri Narayan Dushledbiri	Sri Ramchander Dushadh

Name of the Workmen	Name of the department
5. Sri Nazir Singh	Sri Parasuram Singh
6. Sri Chhotu Dhoba	Sri Ram Chander Dhoba
7. Sri Md. Idris Mian	Sri Jaynuddin Ansari
8. Sri Kishmat Sah	Sri Akbar Husain Ansari
9. Sri Bhagirath Mahato	Sri Mito Mahato
10. Sri Goda Mahato	Sri Binod mahato
11. Sri Jadu Mahato	Sri Kalicharan Mahato
12. Sri Hanif Mian	Sri Akhtar Ansari
13. Sri Munilal Harijan	Sri Sukhdeo Harijan
14. Sri Antu Mahato	Sri Rup Narayan
15. Sri Biswaram Sonar	Sri Uday Narayan
16. Sri Ram Tahal Gosain	Sri M.K. Gosain
17. Sri Beru Rawani	Sri Nangru Rawani
18. Sri Imdali Mian	Sri Lalmani Mian
19. Sri Karamat Ansari	Sri Sadakat Ansari
20. Sri Thakur Mahato	Sri Rati mahato
21. Sri Mangru Turi	Sri Mathur Turi
22. Sri Sheo Nangal Lohar	Sri Sheo Prasad Lohar
23. Sri Baba Singh	Sri Nagina Singh
24. Sri A.K. Mukherjee	Sri Rabindra Nath Chatterjee
25. Sri Dashrath Mali	Sri Bindaban Mali
26. Sri Haji Rahman Sah	Sri Mukhtar Ansari
27. Sri Bhukhal Mahato	Sri Kasbi Nath Mahato
28. Sri Basir Mian	Sri Fastud Ansari
29. Gouri Banerjee	Sri Aditya Kumar Khawas
30. Sri Nijjan Maan	Sri Masrur Hussain Ansari
31. Sri Mahananda Gope	Sri Ratilal Gope
32. Sri Mathur Turi	Sri Shibu Turi
33. Sri Bidya Dhar Sorrak	Sri Kamla Pd. Sorak
34. Sri Nanku Mahato	Sri Dhiren Mahato
35. Sri Asraf Sah	Sri Rahmat Ansari
36. Sri Bacha Singh	Sri Bikram Singh
37. Sri D.N. Sahaya	Sri G.K. Chakraborty
38. Sri Nizam Mian	Sri Gulam Mohammed
39. Sri Hari Gope	Sri Kishore Gope
40. Sri Budhu Bhuia	Sri Pahu Bhuia
41. Sri Arjun Mahato	Sri Mahendra Pd. Mahato
42. Sri Chandu Rajwar	Sri Sajani Rajwar/wife
43. Sri Gulu Mahato	Sri Shankar Mahato
44. Sri Sahabali Sah	Sri Javed Ansari
45. Sri Chuter Gope	Sri Assu Gope
46. Sri Nawazi Mian	Sri Pariati Mian
47. Sri Dharam Das	Sri Ashoke Kumar Chakraborty
48. Sri Chhotu Ram Rawani	Sri Ashoke Ram
49. Sri Rustam Mian	Sri Yunus Ansari
50. Sri Panu Muchi	Sri Poresh Dhiwar

Name of the Workmen	Name of Departments
51. Sri Panchu Teli	Sri Arjun Teli
52. Sri Baleshwar Mahato	Sri Badal Mahato
53. Sri Moti Nonia	Sri Sital Pd. Nonia
54. Sri Paltu Mahato	Sri Bahadur Mahato
55. Sri Bhola Roy	Sri Aklu Roy
56. Sri Hari Ram Pandey	Sri Rabindra Nath
57. Sri Sahabuddin Sah	Sri Md. Hanif Ansari
58. Sri Panu Deshwali	Sri Nami Deshwali
59. Sri Puran Ch. Das	Sri Niranjana Das
60. Sri Paraga! Dayaram Thakar	Sri Chandra Kant Kachh
61. Sri Nandan Singh	Sri Dayanand Singh
62. Sri Hatim Mian	Sri Karib Ansari
63. Sri Hari Lal Mahato	Sri Suga Ch. Mahato
64. Sri Kajam Mian	Sri Idris Mian
65. Sri Gafur Sah	Sri Ayub Khan
66. Sri Mahabir Kora	Sri Prahlad Kora
67. Sri Moti Mahato	Sri Mantu Mahato
68. Sri Gobind Muchi	Sri Nepal Muchi
69. Sri Purni Dushadhin	Sri Ram Chander Dushadh
70. Sri Kuda Bakas Mian	Sri Basir Ansari
71. Sri Gopi Rai	Sri Banmali Rai
72. Sri Kishun Rai	Sri Kedar Prasad
73. Sri Jetha Lal Sethia	Sri Parth Sarathi
74. Sri Rokha Singh	Sri Laxmi Kant Rai
75. Sri Rahman Mian	Sri Badsah Ansari

#### PARTIES TO THE DISPUTE

1. The General Manager,  
Mahuda Area No. II,  
of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.  
P.O. Mahuda Dist. Dhanabad
2. The Zonal Secretary,  
Bihar Colliery Mazdoor Sabha  
Baghmara Zone, 12 No. Dhaura  
P.O. Mahuda, Dist. Dhanabad.

JOHN BAGE, Assistant Labour Commissioner (C)

Dhanbad-II

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 380.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै बी. सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, (सं. II) धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 64/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.- 20012/12/2005- आई आर (सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2008

**S. O. 380.**— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 64/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, (No. II) Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2008.

[No. L-20012/12/2005-IR(C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

#### **ANNEXURE**

#### **BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD**

**Present:** Sri NAGENDRA KUMAR,  
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)  
(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947

#### **Reference No. 64 of 2005**

**Parties:** Employers in relation to the management of  
Govindpur Area-III of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their  
workman.

#### **Appearances:**

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D.K. Verma,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, the 8th January, 2008

#### **AWARD**

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/12/2005-I.R. (C-I), dated, the 19th July, 2005.

#### **SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of BCCL Govindpur Area-III in not accepting the date of birth of Sh. B. N. Ojha, Overman as 9-7-1947 and stopping him from work w.e.f. 13-8-2003 is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The case of the workman Shri B. N. Ojha in short is that he was in regular employment at Govindpur Colliery under Govindpur Area of M/s. BCCL and his designation was Senior Overman. In the year 2000 the age dispute of the concerned workman was raised but there was no amicable settlement. Series of discussions were held in this context at the level of ALC(C) and there was an agreement regarding verification of the matter.

3. From the Written Statement it appears that in the matter of age dispute of the concerned workman several

steps were taken and the matter was discussed at various level. However, the age dispute was not settled. According to the concerned workman his date of birth is 9-7-1947. The demand of the concerned workman is that his date of birth may be accepted as 9-7-1947 as approved and accepted by the competent authority and communicated to the G.M. The concerned workman be allowed to resume his duty forthwith from the date he has been stopped from duty illegally and maliciously.

4. The management has also filed W.S.-cum-rejoinder stating that the present reference is not maintainable either in law or in facts. Present reference is hit by the principle of res-judicata. The date of birth of the concerned workman is recorded in all the statutory record as 24-7-1942. As per Form B Register and other documents the concerned workman has attained the age of 60 years on 24-7-2002 and accordingly he was superannuated from the service. Management in the W.S. has given the details as to how the workman concerned had appeared before the DGMS and made admission of the fact of being 60 years of age. The details have been mentioned as to how date of birth 24-7-1942 of the concerned workman has been mentioned while issuing Mining Sirdarship certificate. It has also been stated that the concerned workman has filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court vide Writ Petition (S) No. 3860/2003. After hearing the parties the Hon'ble Court have been pleased to dismiss the Writ Petition vide order dt. 12-8-2003. The relevant portion of the order of the Hon'ble Court have been mentioned which reads as follows:—

“The petitioner who is in service of M/s. BCCL is to superannuate from his service in the end of September, 2003 just one and half month prior to his retirement, this writ petition has been preferred by him raising the disputed question of date of birth.

According to the petitioner the respondent should treat and correct his date of birth as 9th July, 1947 as recorded in matriculation certificate. The date of birth as recorded in service record and overman's certificate as 24-7-1942 was wrongly entered in the case of others. The respondents have accepted the representation to correct date of birth.

From the overman's certificate dated 1-7-1975 granted by Board of Mining Examination it appears that the petitioner had given satisfactory evidence of his age as 24-7-1942 as quoted hereunder :

“BOARD OF MINING EXAMINATION—5158

REGISTER NO. OF DOCUMENT

Photo

MINES ACT, 1952

Overman's Certificate under Coal Mines Regulations, 1957.

BAIDYANATH OJHA

of village Kharhater, Thana Semi, District Bhoupur, State-Bihar born on 24th July, 1942 son of late S. P. Ojha having given satisfactory evidence of his age, medical fitness, good character, literacy and experience in Coal Mining, and having passed an examination held at Dhanbad on 30-11-1974 hereby granted overman's certificate under the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957.

Sd/-

Secretary of the  
Board of Mining  
Examination.

Sd/-

Chairman of the Board  
of Mining Examination.

Dated 1st July, 1975.

It is not clear why the petitioner suppressed the date of birth as was recorded in the matriculation certificate and placed other evidence to suggest that his date of birth is 24-7-1942 and on the basis of overman's certificate he was taken in the service of the respondent and his date of birth was entered as 24-7-1942.

Now at the time of retirement the petitioner cannot raise the disputed question of date of birth nor can request the authority to reopen the issue.

There being no merit the writ petition is accordingly dismissed.”

5. It has also been mentioned in the W.S. that after considering all the materials Hon'ble High Court had been pleased to dismiss the Writ petition on merit. In the rejoinder portion it has been stated that paras-3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the W.S. of the Union are not relevant.

6. It further appears that the concerned workman has filed rejoinder to the W.S. of the management in which it has again been stated that actually date of birth of the concerned workman is 9-7-1947 as per admit card of Matriculation Certificate issued in the year 1965. Further statements have been made regarding tripartite settlement made before the ALC(C), Dhanbad on 17-7-2001 between the management and the union which regarding verification of the matter. However it may be relevant to mention even in the rejoinder nothing has been mentioned by the concerned workman regarding the fact that he had filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble Court as pointed out in the W.S. of the management.

7. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

“Whether the action of the management of BCCL Govindpur Area-III in not accepting the date of birth of Sh. B. N. Ojha, Overman as 9-7-1947 and stopping him from work w.e.f. 13-8-2003 is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?”

**8. FINDING WITH REASONS:**

It appears from the record that inspite of issuance of registered notices and giving sufficient opportunities the concerned workman/the sponsoring union has not appeared.

9. Beside the fact that in the W.S. of the management it has been mentioned that the concerned workman had filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble Court *vide* Writ Petition No. (S) 3860/2003 and on consideration of all the matters the same was dismissed on merit. The certified copy of the order passed by the Hon'ble Court in W.P. (S) No. 3860/2003 on 12-8-2003 has been filed from perusal of which it appears that considering all the matters the Hon'ble Court have been pleased to dismiss the Writ application filed by the concerned workman Shri B.N. Ojha. In this Writ application the same matter i.e. the dispute of date of birth was raised and the same has been dismissed. The details of the order has already been mentioned in para-4.

9. A Ld. Lawyer for the management has filed a decision reported in 2003 lab I.C. 3709 and has submitted that the concerned workman cannot raise the matter of age dispute again as the same is barred by res-judicata. He has submitted that the Hon'ble Court have been pleased to dismiss the Writ application on merit and for the same matter i.e. the dispute of date of birth cannot be raised for adjudication by this Tribunal. He has submitted that the Hon'ble Apex Court have been pleased to hold that in such circumstances when the matter is reagitated on the same issue the same is barred by the principle of res-judicata. He has also submitted that in the aforesaid circumstances this reference is not maintainable.

10. Before proceeding further it may be mentioned that the Writ petition filed by the concerned workman before the Hon'ble Court was dismissed on merit on 12-8-2003. However, after reference was received in the year 2005 on behalf of the concerned workman the sponsoring union has filed Written Statement has not made any statement regarding filing of the Writ Petition before the Hon'ble Court on the same issue. Not only this even when this fact was pointed out in the Written Statement-cum-rejoinder on behalf of the management a rejoinder was filed by the sponsoring union but nothing has been said disputing the fact that such Writ Petition has not been filed by the concerned workman before the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court.

11. As per submission of the Ld. Lawyer for the management and after perusal of the order of the Hon'ble Court it appear that the Hon'ble Court has been pleased to dismiss the Writ Petition of the concerned workman Shri B. N. Ojha after considering the matter of age dispute. However, the sponsoring union has raised the same matter i.e. the age dispute through this reference. From perusal of para-10 and 11 of the Judgement referred to by the Ld. Lawyer for the management it appears that the matter which has already been disposed of by the Hon'ble Court on

merit the order become final and the same matter cannot be reagitated before the Labour Court.

12. In the result, I find that this reference is not maintainable.

NAGENDRA KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 381. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मै. एयर इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (सं. II) मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/25/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-1-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.- 11012/66/1999- आई आर (सी-1)]  
स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2008

S. O. 381.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the award (Ref. No. 2/25/2000) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. II) Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Air India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-1-2008.

[No. L-11012/66/1999-IR(C-I)]  
SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer  
ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. II AT MUMBAI**

**PRESENT:**

**A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer**

**Reference No. CGIT-2/25 of 2000**

Employers in relation to the management of Air India Ltd.

The Managing Director,  
Air India Limited,  
Air India Building, Nariman Point,  
Mumbai 400021. ....First Party

**And**

Their Workman,  
Shri Gajanan Sharma,  
At & Post: Visapur, Tal. Dapoli,  
District Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) ....Second Party

**Appearance:**

For the Employer : Mr. L. L. D'Souza,  
Representative.

For the Workman : Mr. Jaiprakash Sawant,  
Advocate,

Dated of reserving Award: 24th September, 2007

Dtate of Passing of Award: 26th November, 2007

**AWARD**

The Matrix of the facts as culled out from the proceedings are as under:

The reference is sent to this Tribunal by the Under Secretary of Central Government, The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L- 11012/66/99/(C-I) dated 4th February, 2000 in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to decide:

"Whether the action of the management of Air India Ltd., Mumbai in removing Mr. Gajanan Sharma Vinherkar, Ex-Casual Labour from service w.e.f. 29-6-1986 is legal and justified? If not what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. To support the subject matter involved in the reference, 2nd Party filed Statement of Claim at Exhibit 6 making out the case that, he joined 1st Party as a "Loader" on casual basis with it from 1980. He was getting all facilities and benefits of the workman as of the permanent employee.

3. On 28-6-1986 he was caught by the Security under the guise that, he was removing articles of the 1st Party without proper sanction. Said attempt of the 2nd Party was treated as a 'theft'. Concerned Security Guard reported the said fact to the Management who took the 2nd Party to the Sahar Airport Ploice Station where Police case was filed. That theft case was tried before the Metropolitan Magistrate, 22nd Court at Andheri which acquitted him on 25th September, 1998. However, since 1986 he was not taken in the employment. So he approached the Assistant labour Commissioner (Central), Mumbai, after acquittal and demanded reinstatement which was not accepted by the 1st Party in conciliation proceedings. The Conciliation Officer submitted his failure report and as a result of which dispute raised by the 2nd Party was sent here for adjudication asking this Tribunal to decide whether decision taken by the 1st Party in removing the 2nd party from its services w.e.f. 29th June, 1986 is just, legal and proper? 2nd Party states that, the decision taken by the 1st Party of removing him from services is not just and proper. No charge sheet was served. No enquiry was conducted and without following the due process of law he was prevented from reporting on duty. It is submitted that, said action be treated as illegal and requested to direct 1st Party to reinstate him with benefits of back wages and continuation of service.

3. This claim of the 2nd Party is disputed by the 1st Party by filing reply at Exhibit 9 making out the case that, the 2nd Party was taken on casual basis. He was not having permanent status. He cannot claim reinstatement. Criminal case was filed against him. It resulted in acquittal. However, after about 13 years he has raised the dispute. No reason is given as to why he is late in raising the dispute. No excuses are given. Since, he is not a regular employee, the Management is not supposed to follow the procedure of

removal which is followed against permanent employees. Besides charge of 'theft' was very serious. Moreover, 2nd Party did not approach the 1st Party to consider his case and request to take him in the employment. He straight away approached the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Mumbai. He does not remain in touch with the 1st Party for his demand in those 13 years. So it is submitted that, prayer prayed by the 2nd Party to reinstate him after about 13 years does not require to be considered.

(4) In view of the above pleadings my Ld. Predecessor framed Issues at Exhibit 13 which are answered as follows:

ISSUES	FINDINGS
1. Whether, the action of the Management of Air India Ltd., Mumbai in removing Mr. Gajanan Sharma Vinherkar, Ex-Casual labour from services. w.e.f. 29-6-86 is legal and justified?	Yes
2. What relief Mr. Vincherkar is entitled to?	Does not Survive.

Reasons:-

ISSUE NOS. 1 & 2:-

(5) By this reference 2nd Party Workman made out the case that he worked with the 1st Party from 1986 as a 'Loader'. Though he was taken on casual basis and as a temporary employee, he worked continuously upto 1986. By virtue of that, he acquired permanency and protection as given to the permanent employees under Section 25(b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Under the guise of charge sheet served on him by the Magistrate's Court on case of alleged incident dated 28th June, 1986, he was not permitted to report on duty which is not legal. So it is submitted that, the said act is not proper and requires to be set aside. Besides criminal case which was filed against him which resulted in acquittal, which was the decision of the competent authority in that field. Since he completed 240 days, in a calendar, year and acquired permanency and since he is acquitted he is entitled for reinstatement. Besides it is his case that no charge sheet was served on him. No independent departmental enquiry was conducted. No charges were proved in it. The decision taken by the 1st Party to compel him not to report on duty is not just and proper. It is arbitrary decision of the 1st Party for not allowing him to report on duty. Whereas case of the 1st Party is that, he was casual worker who worked as a 'Loader'. He was never permanent employee. He was involved in a criminal case. Though he was acquitted from the Police case, it does not mean, that nothing was against him. He did not approach the 1st Party for reemployment or for any other demand in 13 years. He directly approached the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) who was unable to settle the demand of the 2nd Party and was unable to convince the 1st Party to accept the demand of the 2nd Party as 2nd Party raised dispute after about 13 years

without any explanation and excuses. So it is case of 1st party that prayer of this type being stale one, does not require to be considered.

(6) To prove that, 2nd Party placed reliance on his affidavit, filed in lieu of examination-in-chief, at Exhibit 17. Whereas 1st Party placed its reliance on the affidavit of its witness, Assistant Manager-Personnel Mrs. Stella D'Souza filed at Exhibit 22. 2nd Party submitted written argument at Exhibit 33 whereas 1st Party filed it at Exhibit 34 with some citations.

(7) In the evidence 2nd Party narrated his story in what way he was taken and how many years he worked. However, in the cross he admits that, no appointment order was given to him. He admits that, he was taken as a casual loader. he admits that he worked as a casual loader and was getting salary on daily wages basis. He admits that, he never complained about his status as a casual labourer. He admits that, he was caught by Security on 28th June, 1986 and was produced before Sahair Air Port Police Station. He admits that, criminal case was filed against him. He states that criminal case ended in acquittal. Even he admits that, he did not sent any letter to the Management after 28th June, 1986 i.e. after he was arrested by Sahair Air Port Police Station and requested the Management to take him in the employment. Even he admits that, he did not request the management to take him in the employment. Even he has not produced any documents on record to show that, he intimated the result of the criminal case to the Management. Against that, 1st Party's witness in affidavit at Exhibit 22 deny the case of the 2nd Party and admits that, he has not seen the record of the proceedings and is not aware of the judgment of the criminal Court.

(8) In the light of this evidence Ld Advocate for the 2nd Party tried to make out the case that, no procedure was followed while stopping 2nd Party from reporting on duty. When according to him he has completed '240' days, he gets protection under Section 25(b) and said dismissal is required to taken as retrenchment U/section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. He relied on citation published in 1995 II CLR page 580. However, if we peruse the copy of the said citation to see whether the fact of that case permit to utilize the ratio in the instant case. We find said facts of the said case are different than the case at hand. So I am ignoring the citation referred by the 2nd Party's Advocate.

(9) Against that, 1st Party's Advocate referred number of citations to show that, such a delay which is not explained by the 2nd Party of 13 years, does not permit such an employee to claim the employment. For that he relied on citation published in 2006 (110) FLR page 803 where Apex Court while deciding the case of Manager (now Regional Director), RBI vs Gopinath Sharma observed that matter for adjudication nearly after 13 years require to treat as a stale dispute and cannot be the subject matter of the reference. He also relied on citation published in 2002 (2) LLN 19(SC) (Assistant Executive Engineer, Karnataka vs

Shivalinga). There also dispute was raised after ten years observing the delay of this nature would render the claim stale. By placing reliance on another citation published in 2002(2) LLN 21 (SC) (Nedugadi Bank Ltd. K.P. Madhavankutty & ors.) where Apex Court observed that, though there is no limit prescribed to make a reference, it does not that, dispute can be referred at any time. However, citation published in 1997 (77) FLR page 96 where Apex Court observed that, claim after long time would not be entertained. However, said was in respect of prayer prayed under Section 33(C) (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Besides other citations referred by 1st Party's Advocate about status of 2nd Party where burden is shifted to workman to prove that he worked for more than 240 days. In my considered view it cannot be made applicable to this case. Citation referred by him published in 2005(107) FLR page 1145 (SC) (Surendernagar Dist. Panchayat Vs S. J. Pitambhar), citation published in 1997 II CLR p.15 (Hamanshu Vidyarti Vs State of Bihar) and citation published in 2001 LLN p. 260 (Telecom District Manager and org. Vs Angali & Ors. (Karnataka High Court) are of no use, since in the instant case working of 2nd Party with 1st Party from 1980 to 1986 is not denied. It is only the case of the 1st Party that, he worked as a casual Labourer and did not acquire permanency. However, working with 1st Party for more than 240 days by the 2nd Party, is established and even it is admitted by the 1st Party. So in that case, and in my considered view, it is not necessary that, the 2nd Party can be burdened to prove that he completed 240 days to acquired permanency with the 1st Party.

10. However, as delay is main hurdle in the way of the 2nd Party and which is admitted by him and which is not explained by him in my considered view it is a main factor in the way of the 2nd Party since after 1986 admittedly the dispute is raised in 1999 i.e. after about 13 years. 2nd Party admits that, he did not approach the 1st Party for work. Even he admits that, he did not wrote to the 1st Party and demanded reemployment. Even he admits that, he did not contact the 1st Party and made a grievance about his reemployment. So all this reveals that, he kept mum allowing to flow water and all of a sudden decided to approach the Assistant Labour Commission (Central) in 1999 which does not permit him to so, though there is no limit to make a reference.

11. It is an admitted position that he was charge sheeted by Sahar Police and prosecuted in the Court. It is an admitted position that, he was tried in Criminal Court. It may be that, he might have been acquitted because of unsatisfactory evidence before the Magistrate. It does not mean that, it was all OK with him and he was innocent.

12. It is to be noted that, he worked as a 'Loader' and the charge of theft is leveled against such a person who is given the work of loading and unloading. Question arises how this person has moral to claim reemployment, that too after 13 years ?

13. So if we consider all this, coupled with the case made out by both, I conclude that, the 2nd Party is not entitled to reinstatement with back wages. So I answer the above Issue to that effect and passes the following order.

### ORDER

Reference is rejected with no Order as to its costs.

Mumbai,

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

26th November, 2007.

नई दिल्ली, 29 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 382. —औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-2, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 41/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-1-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.- 12011/239/2001- आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th January, 2008

S. O. 382.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 41/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 29-1-2008.

[No. L-12011/239/2001-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT:

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 41 of 2002

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of Bank of India, Jamshedpur Zone and their workmen.

#### Appearances:

On behalf of the employers : Mr. A. R. Sarkar,  
Sr. Manager (P)  
Zonal Office, BOI,  
Jamshedpur.

On the behalf of the workmen : Mr. J. K. Khawash,  
Zonal Secretary,  
BOIEA Bihar-  
Jharkhand

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Banking.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 14th January, 2008

### AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12011/239/2001-IR (B-II) dated, the 16th May, 2002.

### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bank of India, Jamesdpur Zone is justified in conducting another selection process without exhausting the existing panel of selected candidates for the post of Computer Operator ? If not, what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to ?"

2. In this case both the parties appeared through their authorised representative and filed their respective W. S. documents etc. The other union i.e. the General Secretary, Bank of India Employees Union which has been impleaded as a party to the reference vide this Tribunal's order dt. 5-11-2004 also appeared and filed their W. S. documents etc. Thereafter the case proceeded along its course. Subsequently at the stage of evidence both the parties including the impleaded union have appeared and filed a Memorandum of settlement under their signature.

Perused the settlement petition and heard both sides including the impleaded union. I find that the terms of settlement are fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. Accordingly the said settlement petition is accepted and an Award is passed in terms thereof which forms part of the Award as Annexure.

NAGENDRA KUMAR, Presiding Officer

### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference Case No. 41/2002

Industrial Dispute over alleged irregularities in selection of Computer Terminal Operators

#### Between

The Management of Bank of India, —Management  
Jamshedpur Zone

Vs.

The Zonal Secretary, Bank of India —Workmen  
Employees' Association, Bihar Jharkhand

Humble Petition on behalf of Parties (Petitioners) to the Dispute

Most respectfully sheweth :

(i) that the reference has been pending before this Hon'ble tribunal for adjudication;

- (ii) that the parties to the dispute have now arrived at a settlement to resolve the issues in the dispute to settle the matter amicably among themselves and the said Settlement mutually agreed upon by all the parties is enclosed for perusal and subject of the wisdom of this Hon'ble Tribunal;
- (iii) that the parties humbly pray for adjudication and passing of necessary orders as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper;

And for such act of grace of your honour, the petitioners, as duty bound shall ever pray.

Dated at Jamshedpur this 11th day of January 2008.

(J.K. Khawas) (A.R. Sarkar) (Dinesh Jha 'Lallan')  
 Zonal Secretary, Sr. Manager (P) General Secretary,  
 BOIEA Bihar- Zonal Office, BOIEU Jharkhand  
 Jharkhand BOI, Jamshedpur State—for Workmen  
 —for Workmen & Authorised  
 Officer —for  
 Management

#### Annexure-1

Memorandum of settlement Dated 11th January, 2008 arrived at between the Management of Bank of India, Jamshedpur Zone and Bank of India Employees' Union, Jharkhand State & Bank of India Employees' Association, Bihar-Jharkhand.

The matter relating to the dispute, which arose over the selection and assignment of duties of Computer Terminal Operator in terms of the Notice dated 03/11/2000 was discussed in detail among the Parties. The following representatives were present :

On Behalf of Management of Bank of India, Jamshedpur Zone	On Behalf of Bank of India Employees' Union, Jharkhand State
1. Mr. A.R. Sarkar, Senior Manager (P)	1. Mr. Dinesh Jha Lallan, General Secretary
	2. Mr. S.K. Adak, Deputy General Secretary
	On Behalf of Bank of India Employees' Association, Bihar- Jharkhand
	1. Mr. Abhijit Mallick,, General Secretary,
	2. Mr. J.K. Khawas, Organising Secretary

#### SHORT RECITAL

On the dispute raised by Bank of India Employees' Association, Bihar-Jharkhand over the preparation of panel and assignment of duties of computer Terminal Operator therefrom, the Government of India, Ministry of Labour was pleased to refer the dispute to the C.G.I.T.-II, Dhanbad

for adjudication vide its Order Ref. No. L-12011/239/2001-IR-(B-II)} dated 16-5-2002. In course of hearing, Bank of India employees Union, Jharkhand State filed a petition for its impleadment, as a party, in the dispute pending for adjudication. The Hon'ble Tribunal was pleased to order for impleadment of Bank of India Station Union, Jharkhand State as a party to the process of adjudication of the said dispute. Therefore, the hearings were conducted in the matter. Now, the parties to the dispute hereby agrees to resolve the subject matter of dispute amicably and agree as under :

#### TERMS OF THE SETTLEMENT

1. Bank of India Employees' Association, Bihar-Jharkhand declares and clarifies that the dispute over the process of preparation of panel, in response to the Notice Ref. No. RO : PERS : PR : 2000-1 : 1596 dated 3rd November, 2000, no more exists.
2. The Parties to the process of adjudication on the matter agree that the Selection and assignment of duties of Computer Terminal Operator, which remains incomplete and pending for the reason of the matter being pending before the Hon'ble Tribunal, Dhanbad, shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Settlements dated 9th March, 1994 and 29th September, 1998 and extant instructions relating thereto.
3. The Management of Bank of India, in Jamshedpur Zone shall now complete the process of Selection and assignment of duties of Computer Terminal Operator accordingly.

This Settlement is signed by the Parties for the purpose of filing before The Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-II, Dhanbad (Camp-Jamshedpur) and praying the Hon'ble Presiding Officer to pass an award in the Ref. No. 41/2002 in terms of this Settlement.

Dated this Eleventh Day of January, Two thousand eight.

#### Signature of Parties

On Behalf of Management of Bank of India, Jamshedpur Zone (A.R. Sarkar)	On Behalf of Bank of India Employees' Union, Jharkhand State (Dinesh Jha Lallan)
	(S. K. Adak)
	On Behalf of Bank of India Employees' Association, Bihar- Jharkhand
	(Abhijit Mallick)
	(J.K. Khawas)

#### WITNESSES

(S.R. PILLA)

(K.V. PAI)  
(MOHAN LALARORA)

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 383.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण (नं. II) नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 51/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/174/2007-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

S. O. 383.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the award (Ref. No. 51/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Food Corporation of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 4-2-2008.

[No. L-22012/174/2007-IR(CM-II)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL  
GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR  
COURT NO. II AT NEW DELHI**

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

ID No. 51/2007

In the matter of:

Shri Jadurai Ram,  
Handling Worker,  
22-C, Prem Nagar,  
Nangloi, Delhi-41

—Claimant

Versus

Their Regional Manager,  
Food Corporation of India,  
District Office : Shakti Nagar  
Delhi-110007

—Respondent

## AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-22012/174/2007-IR(CM-II) Central Government Dt. 27-8-2007 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India in terminating the services of Shri Jadurai Ram w.e.f. 29-8-2006 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled.”

It transpires from perusal of the order sheet that this reference was received on 5-9-2007. Three dates were given to the workman for filing claim statement. The workman was not present on any of the dates. No claim statement has been filed despite last opportunity given.

No dispute award is given.

Date : 29-1-2008

R.N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 384.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय (सं. II) धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 165/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-2-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/215/1998-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S. O. 384.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the award (Ref. No. 165/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court (No. II) Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of India, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 5-2-2008.

[No. L-12012/215/1998-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD**

## PRESENT:

Shri Nagendra Kumar, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)  
(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 165 of 1999

**PARTIES:** Employers in relation to the management of  
Bank of India, Regional Office, Palkot Road,  
Gumla and their workmen.

## Appearances :

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. R. A. Chamaria,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Banking.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 22nd January, 2008

## AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-12012/215/1998-IR (B-II) dated, the 23rd March, 1999.

“Whether the demand of the union to regularise  
Sh. Om Prakash Verma, Part-Time Sweeper by the

management of Bank of India is justified and proper? If yes, what relief the workman is entitled to?

2. The case of the concerned workman in short as disclosed in the Written Statement is that he (Sri Om Prakash Verma) was originally appointed as part-time Sweeper in the Bank of India, Lohardanga Branch (Gumla Region) in the year 1984. In fact he has been working as full time Sweeper against permanent vacancy as permanent workman. He has been working regularly since 1984 and continuously having put in more than 240 days attendance in each calendar year. Through the concerned workman is working as Full time Sweeper but the management has not regularised him nor paid him wages with regular pay scale. The management has been paying the concerned workman bonus through S/B Account No. 2935. When he started demanding regularisation and regular pay scale the anti-labour management stopped the payment of Bonus after 1995. He requested the management several times to regularise his services. The action of the management in not regularising the concerned workman as Sweeper and not paying him regular pay scale of sweeper is illegal, arbitrary and unjustified and against the principle of natural justice. Prayer has been made to answer the reference in favour of the workman.

3. In this case the management has filed W.S.-cum-rejoinder in which it has been stated that this reference is not maintainable either in law or in facts. The concerned person is not a workman under the I.D. Act, 1947 and no relationship of employer and employee ever existed between the management and the concerned person. The management is required to follow employment procedure at the time of recruitment of employees into the services of the Bank. No officer of the Bank at the branch level has been empowered to select or to recruit any employee whatsoever on the roll of the Bank according to his own choice making any kind of selection. According to the constitutional provision in the public sector undertakings rules of selection and recruitment of employee has to be followed. The names of eligible candidates are called from the employment exchange. The concerned person was never engaged in the service of the Bank. He was not engaged in accordance with the recruitment procedure by the competent authority. The concerned person was never engaged by the management of Bank of India nor he ever held the status of workman/employee of the management. The concerned person is not a workman. It has further been stated that the concerned person was never selected as per employment procedure following the procedure/rules of employment. The concerned person was intermittently engaged as and when required on daily wages as casual part time Sweeper/Coolie at Getalsud Branch of the Bank to clean the premises when regular/parttime employee did not report for his duty. His engagement was purely need based. He was not engaged when he was not required. The concerned person has never worked for a period of

240 days either in a calendar year or a period of 12 months. The concerned person was never appointed nor was given any letter of appointment.

4. In the rejoinder portion in para-14 it has been stated that the workman was never appointed by the Bank of India at its Lohardaga branch in the year 1984 or at any other branch or any other date. While referring para 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 to 14 of the W.S. of the workman it has been stated that the statements are not correct and the same are absolutely false and baseless and the same has been denied. It has also been denied that the concerned person was ever appointed.

#### 5. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the demand of the union to regularise Sh. Om Prakash Verma, Part-time Sweeper by the management of Bank of India, justified & Proper? If yes, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

#### 6. FINDING WITH REASONS

It appears that after filing W.S.-cum-rejoinder by the management the concerned workman/sponsoring union did not appear to file any rejoinder. Even no witness has been examined by the concerned workman/sponsoring union or no document in support of the claim has been filed. The onus lies upon the sponsoring union to prove the claim of the concerned workman.

7. Mr. R. A. Chamaria, Ltd. Lawyer for the management has submitted that the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief as he has not produced any witness or document in support of his claim. He has also filed a decision reported in 2001 Lab I.C. 64 to show that appointment cannot be made without complying with the provision of rules relating to the appointment. He has submitted that in the instant case the concerned workman was never appointed even as part time Sweeper. He was never appointed against any vacancy. Thus in these circumstances the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

Since the concerned workman/sponsoring union has not filed any document and has not produced any witness, it appears that his case is not established and accordingly on the basis of materials on record he cannot be granted any relief. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The demand of the Union to regularise Sh. Om Prakash Verma, Part-time Sweeper by the management of Bank of India is not justified and proper. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

NAGENDRA KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 385.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच,

अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2 धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 169/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-2-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.- 12012/219/98- आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

**S. O. 385.**— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 169/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 5-2-2008.

[No. L-12012/219/1998-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL(NO.2) AT DHANBAD

#### PRESENT:

Shri Nagendra Kumar, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)  
(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 169 of 1999

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of Bank  
of India, Ranchi Region and their workman.

#### Appearance:

On behalf of the workman : None

On the behalf of the employers : Mr. R. A. Chamaria,  
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Banking.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 22nd February, 2008.

#### AWARD

1. The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their order No. L-12012/219/98-IR (B-II) dated, the 22/30-3-99.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the refusal of the management of Bank of India, to regularise the services of Sh. Birsa Oraon as Part-time Sweeper is correct and justified? If not, what relief the concerned workmen entitled is?”

2. The case of the workman as disclosed in the W. S. submitted by the sponsoring union on behalf of the concerned workman in short is that the concerned workman Shri Birsa Oraon was appointed as part time Sweeper in the

Bank of India at Getalsud Branch on 12-7-93. Actually he was appointed against permanent vacancy in permanent nature of job but he was neither designated as part-time Sweeper nor as full time Sweeper. Actually the concerned workman has been working as full time permanent sweeper since the date of appointment continuously and he has put in more than 240 days attendance in each calendar year. He was working regularly and continuously against permanent vacancy as full time permanent sweeper. He was working in place of Raju Ghashi who was transferred to Khelari. He is the only Sweeper working in the Bank in place of Raju Ghashi. The Branch manager had written a letter dt. 4-12-95 to the higher authority to regularise his services. However, again letter was written to the Branch Manager on 14-6-96 to the higher authority pointing out the above mentioned facts to regularise the services of the concerned workman. In spite of the above facts due to anti-labour attitude the management did not regularise the services of the concerned workman as Sweeper nor paid the concerned workman regular pay scale of Sweeper. The matter was represented before the higher authority but without any result. Accordingly in the aforesaid facts and circumstances it was prayed to answer the reference in favour of the concerned workman.

3. On the other hand in the W. S.-cum-rejoinder on behalf of the employer in relation to the Bank of India, Ranchi it has been stated that the management is required to follow the employment procedure at the time of recruitment of employees into the services of the Bank. No officer of the Bank at the branch level has been empowered to select or recruit any employee whatsoever on the roll of the Bank according to his own choice. Certain procedures are followed in relation to the appointment of employees in the Bank. Names of eligible candidates are called from employment exchange. The concerned person was never engaged in the services of the Bank. He was not engaged in accordance with the recruitment procedure by the competent authority. The management had never engaged the concerned person nor he ever held the status of the workman/employee of the management. The concerned person was never selected and recruited as per employment procedures and as per rule of employment. Thus the relationship of employer and employee between the management and the concerned person never existed. It has further been stated in the W. S. that the concerned persons was intermittently engaged as and when required on daily wages as casual part time sweeper/coolie at Getalsud Branch of the Bank to clean the premises when regular/part-time employee did not report for duty. His engagement was purely need based. He was not engaged when he was not required. The concerned workman has never worked for a period 240 days either in a calendar year or in a period of 12 months. The concerned person was never appointed nor was given any letter of appointment by the Bank. Hence neither the question of termination at

any point of time can arise nor can arise the question of violation of Section 25F of the I. D. Act. 1947. The entire case is without any merit and the demand of the concerned person for regularisation in service and the pay scale is illegal, unjustified and fit to be rejected. He is not entitled to get any relief as claimed for.

4. In the rejoinder portion it has been pointed out that the statement made by the concerned person regarding appointment and vacancy for the post of part/full time Sweeper at the concerned branch is not correct and the same has been denied.

#### 5. POINTS TO BE DECIDED.

"Whether the refusal of the management of Bank of India to regularise the services of Sh. Birsra Oraon as Part-time Sweeper is correct and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

#### 6. FINDING WITH REASONS

It appears that after filing of W. S.-cum-rejoinder by the management the concerned workman/sponsoring union did not appear to file any rejoinder. Even no witness has been examined by the concerned workman/sponsoring union or document in support of the claim has been filed. Burden of proof rests upon the sponsoring union to prove the claim of the concerned workman.

7. Mr. R. A. Chamaria, Ld. Lawyer for the management has submitted that the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief as he has not produced any witness or document in support of his claim. He has also filed a decision reported in 2001 Lab I.C. 64 to show that appointment cannot be made without complying with the provision of rules relating to the appointment. He has submitted that in the instant case the concerned workman was never appointed even as part time Sweeper. He was never appointed against any vacancy. Thus in these circumstances the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

Since the concerned workman/sponsoring union has not filed any document has not produced any witness, it appears that his case is not established and accordingly on the basis of materials on record he cannot be granted any relief. In the result, the following Award is rendered:-

"The refusal of the management of Bank of India to regularise the services of Sh. Birsra Oraon as part-time Sweeper is correct and justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

NAGENDRA KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 386. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट

बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल- 12012/06/2007- आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S. O. 386.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 14/2007) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 6-2-2008.

[No. L-12012/06/2007-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer: R. N. Rai.

ID. No. 14/2007

#### IN THE MATTER OF:-

Shri Girvar Singh,

Claimant

Sr. Assistant

Gali No. 19, House No. 3761,

Ragarpura, Karol Bagh,

New Delhi-110 005.

#### VERSUS

The Dy. General Manager,

Respondent

State Bank of India,

Personnel Banking Branch,

11, Parliament Street,

New Delhi-110 001.

#### AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/06/2007 IR (B-I) Central Government Dt. 23-5-2007 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:-

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India imposing the penalty of removal from services with effect from 13-9-2005 in respect of Shri Girvar Singh is legal and justified? If not, what relief the applicant is entitled to?"

The workman has filed application for withdrawal of the case as a settlement has been reached between the management and the workman. There remains no dispute in view of the withdrawal.

No dispute award is given.

Date: 29-1-2008.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 387.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 109/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/124/2004-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S. O. 387.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 109/2004) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Kshetriya Gramin Bank, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 6-2-2008.

[No. L-12012/124/2004-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/109/2004

Presiding Officer Shri C. M. Singh

Shri Kashi Prasad Rajak,  
S/o Sh. Khailadi Pd. Rajak,  
Villgae-Khodai, PO Sindri,  
Distt. Shahdol (MP)

Workman/Union

Versus

The General Manager,  
Kshetriya Gramin Bank,  
Burhar Road,  
Shahdol (MP)

Management

Passed on this 24th day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, vide its Notification No. L-12012/124/2004-IR(B-I) dated 8-10-04 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shahdol (MP) in terminating the services of Sh. Kashi Prasad Rajak, S/o Sh. Kheladi Prasad Rajak is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Vide order dated 27-8-07 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding the reference proceeded ex parte against the workman.

3. The workman has not filed any statement of claim. The management has also not filed any Written Statement.

4. It is a no evidence case. Therefore, the reference deserves to be answered in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs.

5. In view of the above, the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shahdol (MP) in terminating the services of Sh. Kashi Prasad Rajak, S/o Sh. Kheladi Prasad Rajak is legal and justified and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

6. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 388.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डाक विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट, औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार/औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआई टी/एलसी/आर/31/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-40011/50/2003-आई आर (डी.यू.)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S. O. 388.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/31/04) Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the the management of Department of Post and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 04-2-2008.

[No. L-40011/50/2003-IR(DU)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/31/04

Presiding Officer : Shri C. M. Singh

Shri Onkarlal Chauhan,  
C/o Kaushal Baboo Ramchandra,  
Garden No. 19,  
Peat Road, Mhow,  
Indore

Workman/Union

Versus

The Supdt. of Post Offices,  
Deptt. of Posts,  
Muffasil Division,  
Indore.

Management

**AWARD**

Passed on this 9th day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, vide its Notification No. L-40011/50/2003-IR(DU) dated 9-3-04 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :-

“Whether the action of the management of Supdt. Post Offices, Mofussil Division, Indore in not regularizing the services even after completing more than 240 days in a calendar year and not providing compassionate appointment to Sh. Onkarlal Chauhan is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for?”

2. The case of workman Shri Onkarlal Chauhan in brief is as follows. That his father Late Shri Hiralal was holding the post of E.D.M.C. at village and post Aahu, District Dhar (MP), permanently for the last several years. During his illness before his death and after his death, the workman was actually and physically working in the capacity of a substitute for his father. The Workman was working as E.D.M.C at the post office of Aahu, with the knowledge and permission of the Suptd. of Post Offices, Muffasil Division, Indore. The workman through correspondence with the Suptd. of Post offices, Muffasil Division, Indore prayed for regularisation of the post of E.D.M.C and compassionate appointment in place of his father. When no relief was granted to the workman, he preferred a departmental appeal with the Post Master General, Indore but no relief was granted to him. The workman has already worked as a substitute for a continuous period of 240 days and he is qualified and he is eligible in all respect for holding the post of E.D.M.C. In accordance with the departmental rules and regulations, his son is entitled to get compassionate appointment after the death of his father. The workman has prayed that he be declared as regular on the aforesaid post and may be given compassionate appointment in place of his father.

3. The case of the management in briefs is as follows. The father of workman Shri Onkarlal Chauhan was working in the department as Extra Departmental Mail Carrier in Aahu branch Post Office, Distt. Dhar. He expired on 2-6-96. Applicant Shri Chauhan was never an employee of the department nor he has worked as substitute in place of his father. The applicant produced certificate given by Sarpanch Aahu on 2-10-01 i.e. just before the application of applicant filed on 14-10-01. It is clear that the applicant wants to use this certificate for this case and for his own benefits only. The applicant has no legal document to prove that he worked as a substitute. The applicant has no doubt applied for compassionate appointment. His case was legally considered and rejected. The applicant cannot claim for compassionate appointment on the basis that he worked as a substitute for 240 days. In view of the facts and circumstances mentioned above, the reference is liable to be rejected and the tribunal be pleased to answer the

reference in favour of the management.

4. Workman Shri Onkarlal Chauhan moved an application for closing the reference wherein he submitted that he has no objection in treating the case as closed and withdrawn provided that an order of no award is passed in this reference.

5. It is very clear from the above that the workman does not want to prosecute this reference as no industrial dispute is left between the parties. In view of the above application, no dispute award is passed in this reference without any orders as to costs.

6. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 389. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनिन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 83/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.- 12012/18/2001-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S. O. 389.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the Award (Ref. 83/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Union Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 06-2-2008.

[No. L-12012/18/2001-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/83/2001

Presiding Officer; Shri C. M. Singh  
Shri Sunil Bhati, S/o Arjunlal Bhati,  
R/o House No. 10, Sairanipura,  
Ratlam (MP)

Workman/Union

Versus

The Dy. General Manager,  
Union Bank of India Zonal Office,  
1st Floor, Gangotri Complex,  
Bhadbhada 1st Road, T.T. Nagar,  
Bhopal (MP)

Management

**AWARD**

Passed on this 28th day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, vide its Notification No. L-12012/18/2001-IR(B-II) dated 26-4-2001 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Regional Manager, Union Bank of India, Indore in terminating the service of Shri Sunil Bhati w.e.f. 15-12-1998 and not regularizing him as a full time peon is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of workmen Shri Sunil Bhati in brief is as follows. That he was appointed by the Branch Manager of Union Bank of India, Namli on the post of part time sweeper on 12-3-90 and is still working on the same post. He was selected by the Branch Manager after receiving the name of the petitioner through employment exchange. He was given fixed salary of Rs.440 per month. He was given appointment of peon on 7-10-95 because Peon (Daftari) Shri Harish Joshi was Promoted to the post of clerk so the workman was allowed to work as Peon-cum-Daftari from the above date and he was drawing salary for both the post from 7-10-95. He has worked for the Post of part time sweeper/daftari as well as Daftari from 17-8-95 to 31-11-98. He has been working since 10.30 A.M to 5.30 P.M continuously from 17-8-95 till date. He has been exploited by the Branch Managers who have been working in the said branch. The recommendatory and approval letter of the Personnel Department, Regional Office, Indore to Chief Manager, Personnel Anchalik Zonal Office, Bhopal dated 1-11-95 is lucid and manifest and very clear that on the promotion of regular Daftari on the post of clerk the petitioner was appointed in place of regular Daftari and there was no other regular Peon except one who was not able to complete the work. The workman made representation on 15-12-98 for his regular appointment on the post of attender because since then the post was laying vacant but it yielded no result. The Branch Manager has also written to the Divisional Office reminding that after promotion of Shri Harish Joshi from the post of Daftari to clerk, the part time sweeper was working on the post of Daftari and the post of Daftari is still lying vacant in the Branch Office Namli. The impugned order of terminating the services of the workman is without jurisdiction and arbitrary. It is illegal. The workman has acquired the status of the permanent employee in the Bank because he has already worked for more than 240 days continuously. Neither he was given retrenchment notice or a month's salary in lieu thereof. The workman comes from Scheduled Caste. His termination order w.e.f. 15-12-98 be quashed and he may be regularised as full time peon.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows. The reference made to the Hon'ble tribunal is totally vague, untenable and speaks non-application of mind in framing the terms of reference. The management Bank never

terminated the Services of disputant applicant since the applicant still continues to work in 1/3<sup>rd</sup> scale of pay at Dakachya Branch. Therefore the terms of reference is bad and liable to be rejected in limine. The applicant was given employment as part-time sweeper on the stipend of Rs.200 per month vide order dated 10-1-90. This appointment as a stipendiary doesnot confer any right to convert him as regular full time sweeper or peon. Letter dated 13-5-1992 was not a letter of regular appointment as the applicant's appointment as part-time sweeper at Rs.200 per month stipend was taken into regular strength of the Bank. The claim of the applicant for engaging him as full time sweeper cannot be considered. The applicant was never made permanent or permitted to work as full time peon in absence of the regular peon. Workman Shri Sunil Bhati is not entitled to any relief and the reference be answered in the negative, against the applicant and in favour of the Bank.

4. Vide order dated 29-12-05, the reference proceeded exparte against the workman.

5. As the reference proceeded exparte against the workman, there is no evidence on record on behalf of the workman.

6. The management in order to prove their case filed affidavit of their witness Shri G.Y. Mishra, then working as Chief Manager, Union Bank of India, Regional Office, Indore (MP).

7. I have heard exparte argument advanced by Shri S.K.Rao, Advocate for management and very carefully gone through the evidence on record.

8. The case of the management is fully proved from the uncontroverted and unchallenged affidavit of management's witness Shri G.Y. Mishra. Therefore the reference deserves to be answered in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs.

9. In view of the above, the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of Regional Manager, Union Bank of India, Indore in terminating the services of Shri Sunil Bhati w.e.f. 15-12-1998 and not regularising him as a full time peon is justified. Consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

10. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 380. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 145/2003) को प्रकाशित

करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/260/2002- आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S. O. 390.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the Award (Ref. 145/2003 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Jamuna 1/2 Mines of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 6-2-2008.

[No. L-22012/260/2002-IR(CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/145/03

Presiding Officer, Shri C. M. Singh

The President,

Samyuktha Koyala Mazdoor Sangh (AITUC)

C/O Sanjay Kumar Mishra Telephone exchange,

PO Korma Colliery,

Shahdol. versus

... Workman/Union

Versus

The Manager,

Jamuna 1/2 Mines of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.,

PO Jamuna Colliery, Distt. Shahdol(MP)

Shahdol.

... Management

#### AWARD

Passed on this 21st day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, *vide* its Notification No. L-22012/260/2002-IR(CM-II) dated 8-8-2003 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the demand of Shri Sadhu Ram represented through Samyukta Koyla Mazdoor Sangh (AITUC) to regularise him as clerk Grade-III/Munshi is legal and justified? If so, to what relief he is entitled?”

2. The case of workmen Shri Sadhuram Kewat is as follows. That he was appointed as Mazdoor General Category on 29-9-89 by the management. He was never made to work as a trammer and right from his employment, he was given various works. After about 3 months of appointment, he was made to work as Tub Munshi w.e.f. 1-1-1990 and since then he has been continuously working as Tub Munshi (Clerk Gr-III). The workman w.e.f. 1-1-1990 has been continuously made to work as Tub Munshi sometimes in SDL panel and sometimes in Loader panel. While working in the SDL panel, he was required to write the tub book report in his own hand. There are large number of tub book reports which have been recorded by him in his own hand and which are available with the management. While working in loader panel, he has filled up Form-IV tub

writer's report in his own hand every day. The workman has also recorded the details of loading done by the individual loader in his own record. Through the workman has been continuously made to work as Tub Munshi w.e.f. 1-1-90 but formal authorization letter was issued to him on 10-8-91. In view of provisions of clause 3.5 of certified standing order applicable to management the workman became entitled to be regularised on the post of Clerk Gr-III. In addition to above, as per circulars issued when a workman is made to work on a higher post continuously for a period of 240 days on surface and 190 days in underground in a calendar year, he becomes entitled for regularisation on the said higher post. Though the workman was throughout working as Clerk Gr. III since 1-1-90, but he was not being paid the salary applicable to the post. The management did not regularise the workman on the post of Clerk Gr. III though he had worked on the said post for more than 12 years continuously. The management did not discharge the said obligation. The workman submitted a representation to the General Manager, J. & K Area on 25-8-95 for regularizing him on the post of Tub Munshi w.e.f. 1-1-90 but it yielded no result. It is prayed that the management be directed to regularise the applicant on the post of Tub Munshi tub loader Gr. III w.e.f. 1-1-1990 and make payment of arrears of pay and allowances and all consequential benefits.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows. That the workman was initially appointed as General Mazdoor, Category-I w.e.f. 26-9-89. On the recommendation of the DPC, various employees including the workman Shri Sadhuram Kewat were promoted and placed to the post and category grade as indicated against their names w.e.f. 14-8-92. Accordingly office order No. 972 dated 12-10-92 was issued. The workman was promoted to the post of Trammer, Category-III and since then he is working in the said capacity. Subsequently he was re-designated as mechanical helper *vide* letter No. 427 dated 21-1-05. According to service record, his educational qualification is upto VIIIth standard. All the Area Personnel Manager of SECL Area were given clearcut guidelines that no fresh proposals from time rated to clerk should be entertained. The Hd. of SECL *vide* circular No. 380 dated 1-10-99 intimated the decision of the functional Directors (1D) to the CGM/GMs of all the area of SECL which is as follows :—

- (i) No diversion of Manpower to Non-productive jobs and any diversion in any circumstances by Colliery Manager, General Manager to be viewed as a misconduct.
- (ii) No diversion of Manpower from Underground to surface. The diversion to be viewed as a misconduct.
- (iii) No deployment of Time Rate Personnel on monthly rate jobs in Clerical or Surface in Office or in Security jobs.

The Chief General Manager (P&A) of SECL, Bilaspur vide circular dated 3-2-2000 issued to all Area Personnel Manager Area Head Quarters that if any time rated employee is deployed in clerical job directly or indirectly the same should be informed immediately to the headquarter and in case any employee's posting from underground to surface should also be informed. As per various settlements generally known as NCWA and Cadre Scheme, the workman is not entitled to be regularised as clerk Grade-III/Munshi as he is neither qualified nor can be regularised to the post of Clerk Gr-III, Munshi as per circulars. It is specifically denied that the workman was working as Tub Munshi Grade-III w.e.f. 1-1-90. He was never authorised to work as clerk against any sanctioned vacancy. The claim of the workman is baseless.

4. Vide order dated 4-7-06 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded exparte against the workman/Union.

5. As the reference proceeded exparte against workman, there is no evidence on record on behalf of workman/Union.

6. The management in order to prove their case filed affidavit of their witness Shri R. K. Prusty, Sr. Personnel Officer and posted at Jamuna URGO project of J&K Area.

7. I have heard Shri A. K. Shashi, Advocate learned counsel for the management and I have very carefully gone through the evidence on record.

8. The case of the management is fully proved from the uncontroverted and unchallenged affidavit of management's witness Shri. R. K. Prusty. Therefore the reference deserves to be decided in favour of the management and against the workman/Union.

9. In view of the above, the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman/Union without any orders as to costs holding that the demand of Shri Sadhu Ram represented through Samyukta Koyla Mazdoor Sangh (AITUC) to regularise him as clerk Grade-III/Munshi is neither legal nor justified and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

10. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 391.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 146/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-08 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/261/2002-आई आर (सी एम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S. O. 391.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 146/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Rotna West Colliery of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 06-02-2008.

[No. L-22012/261/2002-IR(CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/146/03

Presiding Officer : Shri C. M. SINGH

The President,  
Samyuktha Koyla Mazdoor Sangh (AITUC),  
C/o Sanjay Kumar Mishra Telephone Exchange,  
PO Kotma Colliery,  
Shahdol

...Workman/Union

Versus

The Manager,  
Kotma West Colliery of  
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.,  
PO Kotma, Distt. Shahdol (MP)  
Shahdol

...Management

AWARD

Passed on this 28th day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/261/2002-IR(CM-II) dated 8-8-2003 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

"Whether the demand of Shri Munshi S/o Basohari, Suit Operator/Tipper Helper represented through Samyukta Koyla Mazdoor Sangh (AITUC) to regularise/promote him as a Driver is legal and justified? If so, to what relief he is entitled?"

2. Vide order dated 23-2-2006 passed on the ordersheet of this reference, the reference proceeded exparte against the workman/Union.

3. Neither the workman/Union nor the management filed their statement of claim.

4. I have heard Shri A. K. Shashi, Advocate the learned counsel for the management. It is a no evidence case. Therefore the reference deserves to be answered in favour of the management and against the workman/Union without any orders as to costs.

5. In view of the above, the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman/Union without any orders as to costs holding that the demand of Shri Munshi S/o Basohari, Suit Operator/Tipper Helper

represented through Samukta Koyla Mazdoor Sangh (AITUC) to regularise/promote him as a Driver is not legal and justified. Therefore the workman is not entitled to any relief.

6. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 392.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधकों के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 25/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-08 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/320/2000-आई आर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S. O. 392.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 25/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour courts, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of ECL and thier workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-02-2008.

[No. L-22012/320/2000-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

Present : Sri MD. SARFARAZ KHAN,  
Presiding Officer.

Reference No. 25 of 2001.

Parties : The Agent, Jambad Colliery of M/s.  
ECL, Parasia, Burdwan.

Vrs.

The Secretary, Koyala Mazdoor  
Congress, Asansol, Burdwan.

#### Representatives :

For the management : Sri P. K. Das, Advocate.

For the union (Workman) : Sri R. K. S. K. Tripathi, Chief  
Organising Secretary of the  
Union.

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal.

Dated the 30th December, 2007.

#### AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/320/2000-IR(C-II) dated 02-08-2001 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Jambad Colliery of M/s. ECL in dismissing Sh. Subhas Bouri, UG Loader from services vide letter dated 23-12-1997 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. After having received the Order No. L-22012/320/2000-IR(C-II) dated 02-08-2001 of the aforesaid reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 25 of 2001 was registered on 10-09-2001/19-11-01 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statement along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned. Sri P. K. Das, Advocate and Sri R. K. Tripathi, Chief Organising Secretary of the Union appeared in the court to represent the management and the union respectively. The written statement on behalf of both the parties were filed in support of their claims.

3. In brief compass the case of the union as set forth in its written statement is that Sri Subhas Bouri was permanent employee of Jambad Colliery working as an Under Ground Loader of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited.

4. The main case of the union is that Sh. Subhas Bouri absented from his duty with effect from 1-2-97 for which he was charge sheeted. He had replied to the charge sheet and produced the medical certificate granted from S.D. Hospital, Asansol on 15-3-97 in support of his illness and fitness in order to resume his duty and prayed for the same. During the course of enquiry the Enquiry Officer had provisionally accepted the said medical certificate and subsequently sent the same to S.D. Hospital Authority for verification which was found to be genuine. Sri Subhas Bouri is claimed to be absent from his duty due to his sickness which was beyond his control and on the ground of relevant medical certificate the workman concerned should have been allowed to resume his duty but surprisingly enough he was not allowed to resume his duty without assigning any reason and subsequently dismissed on 23-12-97. It is also claimed that the appointment of his P.A. as management representative by the Enquiry Officer is not just and proper as he is not supposed to be linked with the attendance of the underground loader. So he is not competent to depose that Subhas Bouri did not report

for duty after submitting his reply on 15-3-97 as he is not the reporting authority.

5. It is also the case of the union that no second show cause notice was even served upon Subhas Bouri prior to his dismissal which is the violation of the guideline of the Hon'ble Court. The workman was kept forcefully idle for a long period without any payment of subsistence allowance which amounts to the victimization of the workman concerned. The union has sought relief for reinstatement of the workman concerned in his service with full back wages together with other consequential benefit.

6. On the other hand the defence case of the management in brief as per the written statement is that the instant dispute as raised by the union over the terms of reference is entirely misconceived one as there is no illegality in dismissing the ex-workman from his service and accordingly the reference is claimed to be bad in the eye of law.

7. The main defence case of the management is that the concerned workman remained absent from his duty w.e.f. 1-2-97 without taking any sanctioned leave or permission from the competent authority which constitutes misconducts under clause 17(1) of the Model Standing Orders applicable to the establishment and as such he was charge sheeted vide charge sheet No. ECL/JC/C-6/P & IR/96-97 dated 13-4-96. The charge sheeted workman submitted his reply to the charge sheet but as the explanation offered by him was found to be totally unsatisfactory and as such a domestic enquiry was held into the said charge sheet by an independent Enquiry Officer. The charge sheeted workman duly participated in the enquiry proceeding in which he was given all reasonable opportunities to defend his case in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

8. It is also the defence case of the management that the Enquiry Officer issued due notices of enquiry to the workmen concerned and he conducted the enquiry proceeding in accordance with the principles of natural justice. The enquiry officer after concluding the enquiry proceeding submitted his findings before the appointing authority and the charges of misconduct was duly established in the report submitted by the enquiry officer. The disciplinary authority after careful consideration of the charge sheet, enquiry report along with the enquiry proceeding and other connected papers was placed to award an order of dismissal of the concerned workman from his service considering the gravity of the misconduct and punishment awarded in the instant case is quite befitting and proportionate. Besides this the allegation alleged by the union in its written statement that the statement of the management representative is false, concocted or should not be relied upon. It is also denied that the ex-workman was absent from duty due to his alleged sickness which was beyond his control. The management never accepted the sickness of the delinquent employee. The management has prayed that it be declared that order

of dismissal is totally justified and the workman concerned is not at all entitled to get any relief what soever prayed for.

9. In view of the pleadings of both the parties and materials available on the record I find certain facts which are admitted one. So before entering into the discussion of the merit of the case I would like to mention those facts which are directly or indirectly admitted by the parties.

10. It is further admitted fact that the workman concerned had submitted the explanation to the charge sheet issued against him and at the same time he had requested to the management for the resumption of his duty but he was not allowed to resume his duty.

11. It is the admitted fact that the delinquent employee Sh. Subhash Bouri, Underground Loader was a permanent employee of Jambad Colliery of M/s Eastern Coalfields Limited who was charge sheeted by the management on 14-3-97 for his absence from duty w.e.f. 1-2-97.

12. It is also admitted fact that the workman concerned was absent from his duty w.e.f. 1-2-97 to 14-3-97 i.e. about one and half month for which a charge sheet was issued to the workman concerned and the workman concerned had replied to the charge sheet for which a domestic enquiry was held in which the workman concerned guilty for the charges alleged against him.

13. It is also admitted fact that on the basis of the enquiry proceedings along with its report the workman concerned was dismissed from his service w.e.f. 26-12-97. It is further clear from the charge sheet that the workman concerned was charge sheeted for an unauthorised absence w.e.f. 1-2-97 and there is no charge of habitual absenteeism against the delinquent employee.

14. It is also admitted fact that during the course of enquiry proceeding the workman concerned had produced the medical certificate granted from S.D. Hospital, Asansol on 15-3-97 in support of his illness and fitness to resume his duty and in course of enquiry the enquiry officer sent the same to the authority of S.D. Hospital, Asansol for verification which was found to be genuine.

15. It is the settled principle of law that the facts admitted need not be proved. Since all the aforesaid facts are admitted one so I do not think proper to discuss the same in detail.

16. On perusal of the record it transpires that on 23-8-2005 hearing on the preliminary point was made. The validity and fairness of the enquiry proceeding was not challenged by the side of the union and accordingly the enquiry proceeding was held to be fair and valid and as such the date for final hearing of the reference was fixed which was taken up for final hearing on 25-4-2007 and after concluding the hearing the award was kept reserved for order.

17. In view of the averments made in the pleadings of the parties, facts, circumstances and other materials

available on the record the following issues were framed on re-caste for just decision of the case.

- (i) Is the reference in hand misconceived one and also bad in the eye of law and beyond the scope of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?
- (ii) Is the charge of misconduct of an unauthorized absence as per the provision of model standing order against the delinquent workman proved against him or not?
- (iii) Is the punishment of dismissal awarded to the workman concerned by the just, legal and proportionate to the gravity of misconduct?

18. Issue No. 1: This issue has been taken up first for discussion for the sake of convenience and just decision of the case. The management has taken the plea in its written statement that the instant reference is bad in the eye of law and the facts as well as the circumstance of the case is misconceived one which do not come under the purview of the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. But the aforesaid facts have not been happily pleaded in the written statement nor it has been mentioned to show as to how far the reference is bad in the eye of law and the same is not legally maintainable. Apart from this the record itself shows that the aforesaid issue was neither raised nor pressed by the side of the management even during the course of final hearing of the reference. The management side has neither examined any oral witness nor tendered even a chit of paper nor any legal points were placed before the court in support of its plea. As such I do not find any legal defect in the maintainability of the reference and accordingly the facts of the case very well come under the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour has rightly referred the dispute to the Tribunal for adjudication and as such this issue is decided against the management.

19. Issue No. 2: This is an important issue and is the crux of the reference in hand which may decide finally the fate of the case. From the perusal of the record it transpires that the workman concerned Subhash Bouri had absented himself from his duty w.e.f. 1-2-97 for which he was charge sheeted by the management vide Ref. No. BCL/JC/C-6/P&IR/96-97/513/361 dated 14-3-97 as per the provision of Model Standing Order under clause 17(1) n. It is further clear from the the record that the delinquent employee appeared before the enquiry officer and duly participated in the enquiry proceeding. The workman concerned had replied the charge sheet. He had produced the medical certificate from S. D. Hospital, Asansol on 15-3-97 in support of his illness and fitness to resume his duty. The workman during his statement before the Enquiry Officer has clearly admitted that he did not obtain any leave or permission from 1-2-97 to 13-3-97 and he also did not inform the management about his absence. The management representative in this enquiry proceeding has supported

the act of the absence of the workman from his duty w.e.f. 1-2-97 and accordingly the workman was held guilty by the Enquiry Officer in his report about the unauthorized absence without any sanctioned leave and information to the management. Besides this the union has also not challenged the fairness and validity of the enquiry proceeding and admitted that the workman concerned was unauthorisedly absent from duty during the relevant period.

Having gone through the entire prevailing facts circumstances, enquiry proceedings and the findings of the enquiry officer I find that the delinquent employee was admittedly guilty for the charges leveled against him and the enquiry officer has rightly held him guilty for the misconduct of an unauthorized absence for the relevant period continuously without any sanction leave, prior permission or information to the management for which the workman concerned deserves some suitable punishment for the alleged proven misconduct as provided in the model standing order. As such this issue is decided against the union.

20. Issue No. 3: Now the only main point in issue for consideration before the court is to see as to how far the punishment awarded to the delinquent employee by the management is just, proper and proportionate to the alleged nature of the proven misconduct.

It was argued by the side of the union that it is a simple case of unauthorized absence for about one and half months and the absence from duty during the relevant period is duly explained and the reasons of absence from the duty is sickness which is relevant and satisfactory ground of absence during the relevant period.

It was further submitted that the workman concerned has got unblemish record during the service period and at best it is the first offence of the workman concerned which has been sufficiently explained and the same go to show the compelling circumstance beyond the control of the workman concerned. It was also argued that a simple case of unauthorized absence can not be said to be a gross misconduct and the extreme sorts of penalty can't be imposed upon the workman in such a minor case of alleged misconduct.

The management has also not charge sheeted the workman for habitual absence nor any chit of paper in this regard has been filed in the court nor there is any specific pleading in this respect as well. It was also submitted that the enquiry officer has also not mentioned that the reason of his absence was not satisfactory. The union further submitted that the workman concerned was suffering from plural effusion which is a serious type of disease and fatal for life. The medical certificate of the Sub-Divisional Hospital, Asansol bears out the truth. In such a prevailing facts and circumstance one will have to be absent from his duty specially when the life itself is in danger. I find much force in the argument of the union side and I am convinced

to hold that the delinquent employee was absent from his duty during the relevant period under the compelling circumstance beyond his control.

20. Perused the provision of the certified standing order applicable to the establishment of the company where the extreme punishment prescribed is said to be dismissal as per the gravity of the misconduct and admittedly the misconduct of an unauthorized absence from the duty under the compelling circumstance can not be said to be a gross misconduct rather it is a minor nature of misconduct. Besides this it has been several times clearly observed by the different Hon'ble High Courts and the Apex Court as well that before imposing a punishment of dismissal it is necessary for the disciplinary authority to consider the socio-economic back ground of the delinquent employee, his family back ground, length of service put in by the employee, his past record and other surrounding circumstance including the nature of misconduct. Those are the relevant factors which must have to be kept in mind by the authority at the time of imposing the punishment which of course has not been done by the management in this case in order to meet the ends of justice.

21. The delinquent employee is admittedly an illiterate man of Bouri by caste who is the member of the Scheduled Caste and happens to be the member of the weaker section of the society. He is no doubt financially weak and poor who has suffered a lot for about eight years and he had never been gainfully employed anywhere during the period of dismissal as the same has neither been pleaded nor proved by the management. It is clearly provided under clause 27(1) (page 15) of the model standing order that various minor punishment are to be awarded to the erring employee according to the nature and gravity of the misconduct. I fail to think as to why only maximum punishment available under the said clause should be awarded in the prevailing facts and circumstances of the case. It has also been observed by the Apex court that justice must be tempered with mercy and that the delinquent employee should be given an opportunity to reform himself and to be loyal and disciplinary employee of the management.

22. However, I am of the considered view that the punishment of dismissal for an unauthorized absence for few months only under the compelling circumstance and without any mala fide intention is not just and proper and it is too harsh a punishment which is totally disproportionate to the alleged nature of proven misconduct. Such a simple case should have been dealt with leniently by the management specially when no second show cause notice has been served upon the concerned workman by the management which is of course a direct violation of the directives of the Apex Court, which amounts to denial of the principles of natural justice.

23. In view of the matter, I think it just and proper to modify and substitute the punishment by exercising the

power under Section 11(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 in order to meet the ends of justice. And as such the impugned order of dismissal of the delinquent employee is hereby set aside and he is directed to be reinstated with the continuity of service and in the light of prevailing facts circumstance and the misconduct for which the punishment of dismissal was imposed on the workman concerned I think it appropriate that the concerned workman be imposed a punishment of stoppage of two increments without any cumulative effect. It is further directed that the workman concerned will be entitled to get only 30% of the back wages which will serve the ends of justice, as such his issue is decided in favour of the union and against the management. Accordingly it is hereby.

#### ORDERED

that let an "Award be and the same is passed on contest in favour of the workman concerned. Send the copies of the award to the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of."

Md. SARFARAZ KHAN, Presiding Officer  
नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 393. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 210/1992) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-08 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/150/1992-आई आर (सी-11)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S. O. 393.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 210/1992) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-02-2008.

[No. L-22012/150/1992-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer  
ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/210/92

Presiding Officer: Shri C. M. Singh  
Shir Sampat, S/o Nandan,  
Ex. Tammer,  
C/o Shri M. L. Jain,  
Near Panchayat Mandir,  
Shahdol (MP)

Workman/Union

Versus

Dy. General Manager,  
Sub Area Manager,  
Bijuri Sub Area of SECL,  
PO Bijuri Colliery,  
Distt. Shahdol (MP)

....Management

### AWARD

Passed on this 30th day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/150/92-IR(C-II) dated 1-10-92 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:—

“Whether the action of Dy. General Manager/Sub Area Manager, Bijuri Sub-Area of Hasdeo Area of S.E.C. Ltd. in dismissing Shri Sampat S/o Nandan, Trammer, Behraband Pilot Mines from services w.e.f. 22-4-1991 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Vide order dated 21-7-05 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded exparte against the workman.

3. No statement of claim has been filed on behalf of workman.

4. The case of the management in brief is as follows. Shri Sampat, S/o Nandan Patel was working as Trammer in BPM. It was reported against him that his actual name is Shri Ram Karan (Bhola S/o Dadula Yadav), Village Pachkura. But he got employment in Bijuri Sub Area, SECL, Hasdeo Area by impersonating himself as Shri Sampat S/o Nandan Patel, Vill. & PO Baherabandh, Distt. Shadhol. Because of the aforesaid, a chargesheet was issued to him and as his reply to the chargesheet was found unsatisfactory. The Enquiry Officer conducted a departmental enquiry against him legally and properly. The charges were found fully proved against Shri Ramkaran who impersonated himself as Shri Sampat. In view of seriousness of misconduct committed by him, the action of management in dismissing him from services is legal and justified and consequently he is not entitled to any relief.

5. As the case proceeded exparte against the workman, there is no evidence on behalf of workman on record.

6. The management in order to prove their case filed affidavit of their witness Shri B. K. Mishra, then working as Dy. Personnel Manager and was posted at SECL, Hasdeo Area.

7. I have heard Shri A. K. Shashi, Advocate for the management. I have very carefully gone through the evidence on record.

8. The case of the management is fully established and proved from the uncontroverted and unchallenge affidavit of management's witness Shri B. K. Mishra. Therefore the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the Dy. General

Manager Sub Area Manager, Bijuri Sub-Area of Hasdeo Area of S. E. C. Ltd. in dismissing Shri Sampat S/o Nandan, Trammer, Behraband Pilot Mines from services. w.e.f. 22-4-1991 is legal and justified and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 394.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स. ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 159/1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-08 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/45/1995-आई आर (सी-11)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S. O. 394.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby published the award (Ref. No. 159/1995) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal Cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and thier workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 06-02-2008.

[No. L-22012/45/1995-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

### ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/159/95

Presiding Officer: SHRI C.M. SINGH

The General Secretary,  
National Colliery Workers Federation, Post South J.K.D.  
Colliery,  
Distt. Surguja (MP)

...Workman/Union

### Versus

The General Manager,  
Hasdeo Area of SECL,  
Post South Jhagrakhand Colliery,  
Distt. Surguja (MP)

...Management

### AWARD

Passed on this 28th day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/45/95-IR(C-II) dated 29-8-95 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:

"Whether the demand of the General Secretary, National Colliery Workers Federation, Hasdeo Area that the pay disbursement allowance of clerks engaged in pay disbursement at Hasdeo Area should be enhanced from Rs. 18 per day to Rs.120 per day is reasonable and justified? To what relief the workers are entitled to?"

2. Vide order dated 27-12-2006 passed on the ordersheet of this reference, the reference proceeded exparte against the workmen/Union.

3. The workmen/Union have failed to file their statement of claim.

4. The case of the management in brief is as follows. That the service conditions of the employees employed in the Coal Industry are covered by National Coal Wages Agreement (NCWA) being executed from time to time. The said NCWA carry the cadre scheme as well as Job Nomenclature. Category, job specification, nature of work etc. are given in the job nomenclature. There is no category called "Pay clerks" in Coal Industry. Cadre Scheme has been formulated from the Ministerial Staff. The Ministerial staff are classified as General Clerical Cadre, Store Personnel Cadre, Loading/dispatch personnel cadre and Cash Personnel Cadre. The clerks under the General Clerical Cadre prepare the wages of the employees. They were engaged for distribution of wages. During the period the clerks who were engaged in preparing the wages were engaged for distribution payment of wages and other payment because, there is no designation of "pay clerk" in the job nomenclature circulated by JBCCI. The clerks were distributing payment of wages and other payment to only some employees. Most of the employees were getting their wages through Banks. No additional work by extending additional time were taken from any of the employees. That the distribution of wages were also done during their working hours. The clerks engaged for distribution of wages did not work extra time. The management has right to take work from their employees as per mines legislation. There is no provision for payment of allowance in the National Coal Wages Agreement or any other agreement or settlement that the clerks engaged for distribution of wages would be paid extra wages/allowance. The management took work of distribution payment of their employees only during the working hours of those employees and therefore they were not entitled to claim any extra wages or allowances for the said work. That the process of the disbursement of wages through the department were in force till the year 2000. Thereafter the entire employees are being paid through Banks. As a good justice although there was no obligatory provisions for making extra wages/allowances the management paid the amount of Rs.18 to the employees who were given job of distribution of wages. As the claim made by the Union is not based on any agreement, settlement or award, the same is not maintainable.

5. As the case proceeded exparte against the workmen/Union, there is no evidence on record for the

workmen/Union.

6. The management in order to prove their case filed affidavit of their witness Shri S.K. Mallick, then working as Dy. Personnel Manager, SECL, Hasdeo Area.

7. I have heard Shri A.K. Shashi, Advocate for the management and I have very carefully gone through the evidence on record.

8. The case of the management is fully proved from the uncontested and unchallenged affidavit of their witness Shri S.K. Mallick.

9. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workmen/Union without any orders as to costs holding that the demand of the General Secretary, National Colliery Workers Federation, Hasdeo Area that the pay disbursement allowance of clerks engaged in pay disbursement at Hasdeo Area should be enhanced from Rs.18 per day to Rs.120 per day is not at all reasonable and justified. Consequently the workers are not entitled to any relief.

10. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 395. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 126/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-2-08 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-22012/259/1997-आई आर (सी-11)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S. O. 395.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 126/1998) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 06-02-2008.

[No. L-22012/259/1997-IR(C-11)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/126/98

Presiding Officer: Shri C.M. Singh

The Secretary,  
M.P.Koyla Mazdoor Sabha (HMS),  
Camp: Rajnagar Colliery,  
Distt. Shahdol Workman/Union

Versus

The Sub Area Manager,  
Raj Nagar RO SECL,  
PO:Rajnagar Colliery,  
Distt. Shahdol (MP) Management

#### AWARD

Passed on this 30th day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-22012/259/97 /IR(CM-II) dated 15-25/6/1998 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:

"Whether the action of the Colliery Manager, Rajnagar R.O.Colliery of SECL in dismissing Sh.Babanram S/o Sr. Ram, Timber Mazdoor, Rajnagar 6 AB incline from company service w.e.f. 4-3-97 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. Vide order dated 4-7-07 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded ex parte against workman/Union.

3. Neither the workman/Union nor the management filed their statement of claim.

4. No evidence has been adduced on behalf of the management as well as workman/Union. Thus it is a no evidence case.

5. I have heard Shri A.K.Shashi, Advocate for the management and perused the record. The reference deserves to be answered in favour of the management and against the workman/Union without any orders as to costs.

6. In view of the above, the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman/Union without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the Colliery Manager, Rajnagar R.O.Colliery of SECL in dismissing Sh.Babanram S/o Sr.Ram, Timber Mazdoor, Rajnagar 6 AB incline from company service w.e.f. 4-3-97 is legal and justified and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

7. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 396.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 114/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-02-08 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/72/1997-आई आर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S.O. 396.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 114/1998) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 06-02-2008.

[No.L-22012/72/1997-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/114/98

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI C.M.SINGH

The Secretary, MPKMS, Chirimiri Colliery, Distt. Surguja (MP)

Workman/Union

Versus

The General Manager, Chirimiri Area of SECL,  
PO: Chirimiri Colliery, Distt. Surguja (MP)

Management

#### AWARD

Passed on this 30th day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-22012/72/97/IR(CM-II) dated 11-6-98 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:-

"Whether the action of the management of SECL, Chirimiri Area Chirimiri, Distt. Surguja, MP is justified in not considering the change in cadre for Sh.Tarun Kumar Mukherjee from Clerk Gr. II to Accounts Cadre although vacancy was noticed and application was made. If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

2. The case of the workman Shri Tarun Kumar Mukherjee in brief as follows. That he as posted at GM office on 1st February, 1989 as Grade-III Clerk. From 1991, he began applying for the change of his cadre from General Cadre to Accounts Cadre stating that he is a commerce graduate. In this manner, he had applied several times but the management did not pay any heed to his request whereas other juniors to him have been given Accounts cadre. In the year 1995, the workman raised this issue in IR meeting at CGM level on 11-2-1995. In the said meeting, the

management expressed their inability mentioning that no vacancy was in existence in Accounts cadre which was actually false. Due to the above false statement of the management, the workman has suffered a lot. It is therefore prayed that the action of the management in not changing the cadre of the workman from Clerk Gr-II to Accounts cadre is neither legal nor proper.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows. That the change of cadre cannot be claimed as a matter of right and therefore no industrial dispute regarding the same is maintainable. The workman was initially appointed as Grade- III Clerk in General Cadre and was posted in GM office w.e.f. 1-2-89. The workman never worked in Accounts cadre and therefore the question of change of his cadre from General Cadre to Accounts cadre does not arise. No right of the workman exists for applying change of his cadre. The workman has made a vague statement. He has failed to submit particulars of those employees whose cadres were changed. The employees who were working in Accounts department since long were considered and observed in Accounts cadre. It is specifically denied that juniors and persons who were in technical cadre as Dozer operator had been given the opportunity to avail conversion to accounts/clerk cadre and debarred the workman concerned. The workman is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

4. Vide order dated 4-7-07 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded ex parte against the workman/Union.

5. It is a no evidence case.

6. I have heard Shri A.K.Shashi, Advocate for the management.

7. Since it is a no evidence case, the reference deserves to be answered in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs.

8. In view of the above, the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman/Union without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of SECL, Chirimiri Area Chirimiri, Distt. Surguja, MP is justified in not considering the change in cadre for Sh.Tarun Kumar Mukherjee from Clerk Gr.II to Accounts Cadre although vacancy was noticed and application was made. Consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 397.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 192/1994) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-02-08 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/221/1994-आई आर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th February, 2008

S.O. 397.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 192/1994 of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation the management of SECL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 06-02-2008.

[No. L-22012/221/1994-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/192/94

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRIM. SINGH

The Vice President,

M.P. Koyla Shramik Sangh (CITU), H.O, Surakachar,

Post Banki Mongra,

Distt. Bilaspur

Workman/Union

Versus

The General Manager, S.E.C.L, Manikpur Colliery, Post Manikpur Colliery, Distt. Bilaspur

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 25th day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-22012(221)/94-IR.C.II dated 4-10-94 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:-

"Whether the demand of M.P.Koyla Shramik Sangh (CITU) for effecting promotion to Shri Sheo Bachan Singh in Fitter Gr-I w.e.f. 11-11-83 (the date when juniors S/Sh Bhag Singh & Mohd Idrish were promoted to Fitter Gr I is justified? If not, to what relief Shri Sheo Bachan Singh is entitled to?"

2. The case of workman/Union in brief is as follows. That the workman Shri Sheo Bachan Singh is the senior most E.P.Fitter Gr.II with the management. The channel of promotion from the post of E.P. Fitter Gr. II to E.P.Gr. I, the criteria is seniority-cum-suitability. The management has constituted a DPC and subsequently 2 juniors of the workman namely Shri Bhag Singh and Shri Mohd.Idrish were promoted by the order dated 17/20-3-90. The workman has clean and unblemished record and no ACR has

been ever communicated to him. Therefore, the action of the management in arbitrarily rejecting the claim of the workman for promotion is bad in law. The action of management is further illegal because the workman was not promoted on the ground of his legitimate trade union activities.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows: Two resultant vacancies of E.P.Fitter Grade-I were to be filled up at Manikpur Colliery and therefore, a DPC was constituted vide order dated 24-9-1983 by the Additional Chief Mining Engineer, Manikpur to examine and recommend the eligible cases of Fitter Gr.II for promotion to the post of E.P. Fitter Gr. I-cum-Mechanic. The list of eligible candidates as per cadre scheme was prepared by the management and it was observed that 19 employees working as E.P. Fitter Gr.II including Shri Sheo Bachan Singh were eligible for consideration of promotion to the next higher grade. The DPC vide letter dated 3-11-1983 invited all concerned employees to appear before the Selection Committee on 7-11-1983. Out of 19 employees, 7 employees did not turn up before the DPC. As per seniority, Shri Asgar Ali, Shri Dau Ram, Sl.Nos. 1 & 2 could not be promoted as they did not appear before the DPC and Sl Nos. 3 & 4 could not be considered as they secured below qualifying marks i.e. 11 and 10.5 marks respectively. Sl. Nos. 5 & 6 i.e. Shri Mohd. Idrish and Shri Bhag Singh secured more than qualifying marks and hence these two employees after finding suitable for job were promoted to the post of E.P.Fitter Gr.I w.e.f. 11.11.1983. Vide order dated 19/21-3-1985, DPC was constituted for considering the case of eligible E.P. Fitter (Mechanical Gr.II) and for promotion to the post of E.P.Fitter (Mechanical Gr. I). A notice was issued to all eligible candidates to appear before the Selection Committee/DPC on 22-3-1985. The aforesaid committee submitted their recommendations. The claim of the Union for promotion of Shri Sheo Bachan Singh w.e.f. 11-11-1983 is not justified. The management never deprived the workman from getting his claim of promotion as EP Fitter Gr.I when he become eligible for the same. He was given promotion vide office order No. 735-46 dated 15-4-85. The action of the management is as per procedure.

4. Vide order dated 3-8-05 passed on the ordersheet of this reference, the case proceeded ex parte against the workman/Union.

5. As the case proceeded ex parte against the workman, there is no evidence on record on behalf of workman/Union.

6. The management in order to prove their case filed affidavit of their witness Shri A.K.Jain then working as Dy.Chief Engineer (Excavation) posted at Eastern Coal Field Limited, S/Bazar Area.

7. I have heard Shri A.K.Shashi, Advocate for the management and perused the evidence on record. The case of the management is fully established from the uncontroverted and unchallenged affidavit of management's witness Shri A.K.Jain. Therefore, the refer-

ence deserves to be answered in favour of the management and against the workman/Union out any orders as to costs.

8. In view of the above, the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman/Union without any orders as to costs holding that the demand of M.P.Koyla Shramik Sangh (CITU) for effecting promotion to Shri Sheo Bachan Singh in Fitter Gr-I w.e.f. 11-11-83 (the date when juniors S/Sh. Bhag Singh & Mohd Idrish were promoted to Fitter Gr. I) is justified and consequently Shri Bachan is not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 398.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 82/1994) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-02-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/65/1994-आई आर (सी-11)]

स्नेह लता जावस, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

S.O. 398.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 82/1994) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of WCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 04-02-2008.

[No. L-22012/65/1994-IR (C-II)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/82/94

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI C.M.SINGH

The Secretary,

R.K.K.M.S., P.O.Chandametta, Distt. Chhindwara  
Workman/Union

Versus

Dy.C.M.E./Manager,  
Ambara Colliery of W.C.L, P.O Ambara,  
Distt. Chhindwara,  
Management

## AWARD

Passed on this 22nd day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour *vide* its Notification No.L-22012/65/94-IR(C-II) dated nil has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the management of Ambara colliery of WCL is justified in not correcting the date of birth from 1-7-47 to 26-12-53 on the basis of Higher Secondary School Certificate regarding Shri Shiv Kumar, Explosive Carrier of Shastry Incline, Kanhan Area, WCL, Chhindwara (MP)? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"

2. The case of workman Shri Shiv Kumar in brief is as follows: That he entered in the services of the management on 25-2-1976 as explosive carrier. Since the management was a government company, there was a restriction for appointment in the company of a person who has crossed the age of 25 years. The workman was aged about 24 years and his date of birth according to matriculation certificate was 26-12-1953. At the time of entering in service, the workman produced the certificate issued by the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Bhopal according to which his date of birth is 26-12-1953 and the same was recorded in his service record. But later on without assigning any reason or giving any notice to the workman, his date of birth was altered as 1-7-47. The workman for the first time raised dispute regarding his date of birth with the management informing that his date of birth has been wrongly recorded and the same should be corrected as 26-12-1953. That in accordance with circular issued on 5-2-81, it was mandatory on the part of the management to review his case in terms of circular and also review his date of birth from 1-7-47 to 26-12-1953 but the management did not care for his representation. The Union also represented the matter of the workman on 5-8-1986 to the management informing that his date of birth is 26-12-1953 and the same be corrected according to the entries of date of birth in his Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination marksheet but he did not get fruitful result. The workman had appeared in the Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination in 1975 and entered in services in the year 1976. He produced his date of birth certificate but instead of recording his correct age, the management altered his date of birth as 1-7-47 which is highly illegal and is not in accordance with the JBCCI Circulars. It is, therefore, prayed by the workman that the management be directed to correct the date of birth in his service record as 26-12-1953.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows: In the Form-B Register, the date of birth of the workman was entered as 1-7-47 at the time of his joining the services. The entries made in Form-B Register were signed by the workman at the time of his entry into service. There is nothing to hold that the date of birth of Shri Shiv Kumar is not 1-7-47. The claim of the workman for changing his date

of birth from 1-7-47 is not at all justified. It is prayed that the reference be answered by holding that the action of the management is just and proper and the workman concerned is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

4. Order-sheet dated 20-11-07 reveals that the workman did not turn up for cross examination on his affidavit and, therefore, his affidavit cannot be read in evidence.

5. Shri A.K. Shashi, Advocate for management submitted that as the workman has not given any evidence to prove his case, therefore no evidence is required to be lead by the management and in this manner, the evidence of the management was closed.

6. As mentioned above, the workman's affidavit cannot be legally read in evidence and the management has not adduced any evidence. Thus it is a no evidence case. Therefore, the reference deserves to be decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs.

7. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of Ambara Colliery of WCL is justified in not correcting the date of birth from 1-7-47 to 26-12-53 on the basis of Higher Secondary School Certificate regarding Shri Shiv Kumar, Explosive Carrier of Shastry Incline, Kanhan Area, WCL, Chhindwara (MP) and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

8. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

C.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 399.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोक्ताओं और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 95/1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 04-02-08 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/532/1994-आई आर (सी-11)]

स्नेह लता जावस, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

S.O. 399.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 95/1995) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 4-02-2008.

[No.L-22012/532/1994-IR(C-II)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**  
**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL**  
**TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR**  
**NO. CGIT/LC/R/95/95**  
**PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI C. M. SINGH**

General Secretary,  
 Koyla Mazdoor Sabha (UTUC),  
 Post Dhanpuri,  
 Distt. Shahdol (MP)  
 Workman/Union

Worman/Union

Versus

General Manager,  
 Sohagpur Area,  
 South Eastern Coalfields Limited,  
 Post Dhanpuri, Distt. Shahdol (MP)      Management

**AWARD**

Passed on this 7th day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/532/94-IR(C-II) dated 25-5-95 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:-

“क्या प्रबंधक महाप्रबंधक, सोहागपुर क्षेत्र, साठथ इस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड पो. धनपुरी, जिला-शहडोल (म.प्र.) के प्रबंधकों द्वारा श्री रामलाल कल्ह ठेगई टो.नं. 2357, पम्प खलासी, बुद्धर खदान नं. 1 को मेडिकल बोर्ड जिला अस्पताल शहडोल द्वारा अनफिट कर दिये जाने के आधार पर सेवामुक्त न करने एवं उसके आश्रितों को नौकरी न दिये जाने की कार्यवाही न्यायोचित है। यदि नहीं तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुसूच का हकदार है।”

2. The case of the workman in brief is as follows. The workman Shri Ramlal was employed as underground Pump Khalasi T.No.2451 at Burhar Colliery No.1. He was appointed in the said colliery in the year 1973. Due to working in the colliery mines for a long period of time, the workman suffered from Tuberculosis. The workman moved an application that he may be examined by the Medical Board as he was suffering from the aforesaid disease. The management directed that the workman be examined by the Medical Board. The Medical Board after examining certified him fit for duty because according to National Coal Wage Agreement, if an employee is declared unfit by the Medical Board, it is obligatory on the management to give employment to his dependent. The workman moved application to the Chairman, District Medical Board Shahdol with the prayer that he has been suffering from Tuberculosis and he may be examined by the Medical Board. As a result thereof, he was examined by the Medical Board and the Medical Board declared him unfit for doing the job. The management did not accept the medical examination report of the workman. On 1-7-95, the workman was retired from services though the management had full knowledge that industrial dispute

relating to the workman was pending for consideration. It is illegal and unconstitutional to turn down the medical examination result given by the Medical Board, the chairman of which is a civil surgeon. It is prayed that the medical examination report given by the District Medical Board be accepted, he be declared unfit for work and his dependent be given employment under National Coal Wage Agreement.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows. The workman had been periodically examined by PME wherein he was declared medically fit for further services. He was examined by PME under the provisions of Mines Act in November, 1991 when he was declared fit. He was again examined by PME in the year 1992 when he was declared medically fit for further service. The workman applied for examining him by the Area Medical Board. Accordingly his case was sent to Medical Board. The Medical Board examined him and issued the medical certificate declaring him fit for duty. The workman again submitted an application for re-medical examination by Medical Board. His application was forwarded to the Medical Board by the Manager, Burhar No.1 Mine. The Dy. Chief Personnel Manager vide his letter dated 26-8-92 forwarded a copy of the application to the Chief Medical Officer, SECL headquarter Bilaspur for re-medical examination by the Appellate Medical Board. The Appellate Medical Board declared him fit for job. On receipt of the report of the Appellate Medical Board dated 10-2-93, the workman was advised to report on duty on his original job immediately. The workman submitted an application requesting for declaring him unfit so as to avail the benefit of clause 9.4.3 dependent employment in his place. The workman thus wanted to get himself declared medically unfit with a view to get employment to his son. In view of the above facts and circumstances, the claim made by the workman has no merit hence liable to be rejected.

4. As the case proceeded *ex parte* against the workman/Union, there is no evidence on record for proving the case of workman/Union. The management in order to prove their case have filed affidavit of their witness Shri M.N.Prajapath, then working as Sub Area Manager, SECL, Sohagpur Area.

5. I have heard Shri A.K.Shashi, Advocate for the management. I have very carefully gone through the evidence on record.

6. The case of the management is fully established and proved from the uncontroverted and unchallenged affidavit of their witness Shri M.L.Prajapath. Therefore the reference deserves to be answered in favour of the management and against the workman/Union without any orders as to costs.

7. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workman/Union without any orders as to costs holding the following :

“क्या प्रबंधतंत्र महाप्रबंधक, सोहागपुर क्षेत्र, साउथ इस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लिमिटेड पो. धनपुरी, जिला-शहडोल (म.प्र.) के प्रबंधकों द्वारा श्री रामलाल वल्द ठेगई टो.नं. 2357, पम्प खलासी, बुद्धर खदान नं. 1 को मेडिकल बोर्ड जिला अस्पताल शहडोल द्वारा अनफिट कर दिये जाने के आधार पर सेवामुक्त न करने एवं उसके आश्रितों को नौकरी न दिये जाने की कार्यवाही न्यायचित है। अतः संबंधित कर्मकार किसी अनुतोष का हकदार नहीं हैं।”

8. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 400.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्ल्यू.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 17/1992) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/371/1991-आई आर (सी-II)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

S.O. 400.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 17/1992) of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of WCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 4-2-2008.

[No. L-22012/371/1991-IR (C-II)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/17/92

Presiding Officer: SHRI C. M. SINGH

The Asstt. Secretary, R.K.K.M.S.(INTUC), Workman/  
P.O. Chandametta, Distt. Chhindwara Union

Versus

The General Manager,  
W.C.L, Kanhan Area, P.O. Dungaria,  
Distt. Chhindwara Management

AWARD

Passed on this 21 st day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-22012/371/91-IR(C-II) dated 15-1-92

has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:—

“Whether the action of the Manager, Nandan Colliery No.1 of WCL Kanhan Area, PO Nandan, Distt. Chhindwara (MP) is justified in dismissing from the services to Shri Padam S/o Nokhey, Ex-tub Loader, T.No. 1168 of Nandan Coal Mine No.1 of WCL, Kanhan Area w.e.f. 8-6-90 on the basis of enquiry conducted without giving him an opportunity to reform is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of workman Shri Padam in brief is as follows. That he was working with Nandan Colliery Mine No.1 of WCL on the post of tub loader. He is an illiterate person and has no knowledge of the provisions of the standing orders. That while he was working in Nandan Colliery No.1, he suddenly received a message from his uncle/relative that he is very serious and is admitted in the hospital. That the workman informed the Mines Manager and after submitting Casual Leave application, proceeded to see his uncle at Betul. After reaching Betul on 17-12-1989, he fell ill and was under treatment at Government Main Hospital Betul w.e.f. 17-12-1989 and was continuously under the treatment upto 4-3-90. He was declared fit by the Doctor on 4-3-90. When he reached for resuming his duties, he was not allowed to join. During the period of illness, he was served with a chargesheet dated 28-1-90 informing that he was absent unauthorisedly w.e.f. 1-1-90 to 28-1-90. Being an illiterate person and being from tribal community and backward class, he could not reply the charge sheet. A departmental enquiry was conducted against him. But the said enquiry and dismissal order passed is highly illegal and is liable to be set-aside. The enquiry took place in his absence as during the period of enquiry, he was under treatment at Betul. It is prayed that the action of the management of Nandan Colliery No.1 of WCL in dismissing the services of workman Shri Padam w.e.f. 8-6-90 be held unjustified and illegal and he be reinstated with full back wages and all other consequential benefits.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows. That the workman was a habitual absentee. He remained absent from duty unauthorisedly without intimation, permission and sanctioned leave on various occasions. He had a very poor attendance record for the last several years. The coal Mine workers are given various facilities such as free electricity, free water supply, free accommodation, free medical facilities, to the employees and their family members. For this, dispensary at colliery level and a Central Hospital at Barkui generally known as Barkui Hospital are functioning. The entire expenditure is borne by the company. If an employee fell ill, he has to report to the colliery hospital from where Sickness Certificate is issued. The employee is granted sick leave till he is declared fit for duty by the Medical Officer of the company. The workman neither applied for leave nor any intimation was given to the

management nor he reported sick to the colliery doctor. A departmental enquiry was legally and properly conducted against the workman for his remaining absent from duty unauthorisely. The charges were fully proved against the workman and therefore, he was dismissed from services w.e.f. 8-6-90. The punishment awarded to the workman is just and proper and proportionate to the act of his misconduct.

4. Vide order dated 28-6-05 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the case proceeded ex parte against the workman.

5. There is no evidence on record on behalf of the workman.

6. The management in order to prove their case filed affidavit of Shri Parimal Mavawala, then working as Manager in Nandan Mine No.1, WCL, Kanhan Area.

7. I have heard Shri A.K. Shashi, Advocate for the management. I have very carefully gone through the evidence on record.

8. The case of the management is fully proved from the uncontroverted and unchallenged affidavit of management's witness Shri Parimal Mavawala. Therefore the reference deserves to be decided in favour of the management and against the workman.

9. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the Manager, Nandan Colliery No.1 of WCL Kanhan Area, PO Nandan, Distt. Chhindwara (MP) in dismissing the services of Shri Padam S/o Nokhey, Ex-tub Loader, T.No. 1168 of Nandan Coal Mine No.1 of WCL, Kanhan Area w.e.f. 8-6-90 on the basis of enquiry conducted without giving him an opportunity to reform is justified and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

10. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 401.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस. ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 79/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/38/1996-आई आर (सी-II)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

S. O. 401.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 79/1997) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial

Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 4-2-2008.

[No. L-22012/38/1996-IR(C-II)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/79/97

Presiding Officer : Shri C. M. Singh

The President,

M.P. Koyla Shramik Sabha (CITU),

Chirimiri Area,

Post : Kurasia Colliery,

Distt. Surguja (MP)

Workman/Union

Versus

Chief General Manager,

Chirimiri Area of SECL,

Post West Chirimiri,

Distt. Surguja (MP)

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 25th day of January, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-22012/38/96-IR(C-II) dated 10-3-97 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Chirimiri Area of SECL in not providing employment to the dependent of late Sh. Srawan Kumar, Casual Worker, North Chirimiri Colliery who expired on 9-2-83 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the dependent of Sh. Srawan Kumar is entitled?”

2. In spite of sufficient service of notice on workman/Union, no body put in appearance for workman/Union. The workman/Union also failed to file statement of claim. Therefore vide order dated 13-5-2004, the case, proceeded ex parte against workman/Union.

3. The management has filed their Written Statement. The case of the management in brief is as follows: That the President, M.P. Koyla Shramik Sabha (CITU) has no locus standi to raise the dispute in favour of dependent of late Sh. Srawan Kumar. Sh. Srawan Kumar was engaged in the month of March 1982 as casual mazdoor. He was engaged on as and when required basis. The Union has raised the claim for providing compassionate appointment to Sh. Jagdish who is said to be the younger brother of late Sh. Srawan Kumar. Late Sh. Srawan Kumar was unauthorisely travelling on truck No. MPL-7504 on 28-1-1983 which was going towards Garghella Incline of North Chirimiri Colliery at about 7.15 A.M. He fell down from the truck as a result of which he died on 9-2-83. On the date of accident, he was not on duty. The case of compassionate appointment to the dependent of Late Sh. Srawan Kumar could not be considered as late Sh. Srawan Kumar was a casual employee. He had no dependent as

per definition of the dependent. Hence one Sh. Jagdish who is said to be dependent of the deceased Late Sh. Srawan Kumar was not entitled to compassionate appointment. The claimant is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

4. As the case proceeded ex-parte against the workman/Union, no evidence is on record on behalf of workman/Union.

5. The management in order to prove their case has filed affidavit of their witness Shri N.R. Das, then working as Personnel Manager in Duman Hill.

6. I have heard Shri A.K. Shashi, Advocate, learned counsel for the management and perused the evidence on record.

7. The case of the management is fully established from the uncontroverted and unchallenged affidavit of their witness Shri N.R. Das.

8. In view of the above, the reference deserves to be decided in favour of the management and against the workman/Union without any orders as to costs. Therefore the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman/Union without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management Chirimiri Area of SECL in not providing employment to the dependent of late Sh. Srawan Kumar, Casual Worker, North Chirimiri Colliery who expired on 9-2-83 is legal and justified. Consequently the dependent of Sh. Srawan Kumar is not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 4 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 402.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, सं. II नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 30/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 4-2-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/133/2005-आई आर (सी-II)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 4th February, 2008

S. O. 402.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 30/2005) of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. II, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Food Corporation of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 4-2-2008.

[No. L-22012/133/2005-IR(C-II)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer: R. N. Rai. ID. No. 30/2005

PRESENT : Sh. W. R. Khan -Claimant  
Sh. Om Prakash -Respondent

In the Matter of:—

Shri Siya Ram Paswan & Ors.  
Vill & P.O. Kalyanpur,  
Dakshin Tola, Via: Dalsingsarai,  
Distt: Samastipur (Bihar). -Claimants

Versus

The Managing Director,  
Food Corporation of India,  
16-20, Barakhamba Lane,  
New Delhi. -Respondent

## AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-22012/133/2005-IR(C-II) Central Government Dt. 13-04-2005 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:

“Whether the action of the management of FCI in not allowing FCI Departmental Workers of Ports (list enclosed) to exercise option to come over to the Pension Scheme as given to the Port and Dock Workers by Ministry of Surface Transport is legal and justified? If not, to what relief they are entitled?”

The workman- applicants have filed claim. In the claim statement it has been stated that the Food Corporation of India is a statutory body and established by the Food Corporations Act, 1964. The FCI was mainly set up for storage and distribution of food-grains throughout the country. The Corporation is the single largest public sector undertaking dealing with the procurement, storage and distribution of food-grains. There are approximate 1700 depots all over the country. In all the depots the workers are discharging various functions like loading, unloading of food-grains of wagons/trucks, stacking, de-stacking and re-stacking of food grains bags, delivery and weighment, physical verification, standardization, filling of Gunny bags with loose grains, salvaging of damaged food grains, cleaning/sweeping, re-packing etc.

That the FCI employs workers at various Port and Dock in the country for the purpose of loading, unloading, stacking, de-stacking, bagging, handling etc. of food-grains from and to ships in ports and dock-yards.

That the above said Industrial Dispute existing between the management of FCI and their departmental Port Workers in relation to exercising the option to come over to the pension scheme has been referred to this Hon'ble Tribunal by the Central Government following the order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in WP No.4604/2002 wherein the Hon'ble

High Court of Delhi granted liberty to the petitioners/workmen to approach Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

That the claimants are CPF beneficiaries (whose names are listed at Annexure - 1), who were port workers of FCI and who have been denied the benefit to exercise option to switch over to pension scheme whereas the rest of the CPF beneficiaries, Port and Dock Workers retired after 01-01-1986 were given the aforesaid option of the pension scheme.

That the management of FCI on 14-11-1970 signed Memorandum of Settlement under section 12(3) of the ID Act, 1947 with FCI Workers' Union before ALC(C), Calcutta and agreed to give the same benefits to the FCI Workers who worked at Ports, as are available to the Port and Dock Workers. Accordingly the FCI gave benefits to its workers on the pattern prevalent in the Dock Labour Board, Calcutta.

That on 30-08-1986 the workers (claimants Annexure 1) working at Calcutta Port for FCI exercised their Retirement Scheme, 1986.

That on 20-07-1990 the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of FCI Workers' Union Vs. FCI & Ors. in WP(C) No. 222 of 1984 ordered that the wages of the employees of FCI shall be equal to the wages of the labourers employed at Calcutta Port on the ground that the departmental Food Corporation of India's labours at Calcutta Port City Godown and FCI Depot in West Bengal are at par with the Port and Dock labourers and have been given revision in their wage structure from time to time whenever such revision has been made for Port and Dock workers.

That on 27-08-1996 the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Chennai (Madras) ordered that the workers of Class - III & IV at the Ports are entitled to claim inclusion of interim relief actually given to them between the period 01-01-1986 and 31-12-1987 for all the purposes including pensionary benefits.

That the Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India vide their letter No.A-38011/23/94-PF-I dated 20-12-1996 circulated to the Chairmen of all Port Trusts and all Dock Boards to give option to CPF retirees of Port Trust and Dock labour after 01-01-1986 to come over to the pension scheme.

That on 11-02-1997 the government decided that CPF beneficiaries who were in service on 01-01-1986 but have since retired and in whose case retirement benefits have to be calculated under the pension scheme shall be entitled to exercise the option of pension scheme provided they refund 8.33% of CPF amount and interest thereon drawn by them at the time of settlement of CPF amount and interest thereon drawn by them at the time of settlement of CPF account. Such option shall be exercised by 31-03-1997.

That on 28-07-1998, the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Calcutta allowed the case of the writ petitioner who could not exercise his option to come over to the pension scheme on or before the cut off date and directed the respondent to allow the writ petitioner to exercise the

option to switch over to the pension scheme.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the Food Corporation of India was handling import and export work of food grains and import of fertilizer in the major ports on behalf of Government of India. Due to cessation of import and export work of food grains and withdrawal of import work of fertilizer from FCI in the year 1986 a Voluntary Retirement Scheme was introduced with the approval of Government of India for dispensation of FCI labour working in the major ports. The port workers were given their normal terminal benefit apart from the special compensation under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme as full and final settlement.

That FCI Port labours were governed by FCI (CPF) Scheme framed under Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act. The members of the CPF Scheme of FCI are not entitled to the Pensionary benefits at par with the Government employees. The members of the CPF Scheme recruited on or before 01-04-1971 were eligible for Family Pension Scheme, 1971 on optional basis. Apart from this they were eligible for FCI Group Insurance Scheme, 1980 framed with the permission of the authority under Employees Provident Fund Act as replacement to the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976. Under this Scheme the legal heirs of the members who die in harness get insured amount. Whereas in case of optees for the Family Pension Scheme the legal heirs were eligible for pension if the member die in harness subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. It is submitted that the workers who retired under Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme were not members of F.P.S., 1971.

The Union in the instant case as relied upon the orders of the Government of India applicable to the employees of the Port Trust and Dock Labour Board which were not applicable in case of FCI Port Labour. Therefore, there was no question for seeking option from the FCI Port Labour who had retired after full and final settlement of their final dues for the extension of pensionary benefit at par with the Government employees. The similarly placed Port Labour of FCI raised an industrial dispute on this subject. The matter was adjudicated by the CGIT, Vishakhapatnam and the demand of the worker was rejected. It was held that departmental worker of FCI that there is no parity in the nature of work being performed by the FCI erstwhile Port Labour and the employees of the Port Trust Dock Labour Board.

That the retirees of FCI Port Labour have also taken up the matter with Government of India through various forums for extension of pensionary benefit to them at par with Class - III & IV employees of the Port Trust. The Ministry has specifically rejected their case. The copies of the relevant orders and reply given by the FCI in this regard have been filed herewith.

That the management has been fastened with unnecessary litigation. It is submitted that if the benefit for pension as claimed herein is extended those retired workers then the same will create huge financial loss and liability apart from the administrative difficulty. The management vide its letter dated 11-10-2001 addressed to the counsel of the workman rejected the request of the workman to switch over to the pension scheme.

That the workmen are not eligible and entitled for the benefit to exercise option to switch over to pension scheme as claimed by the workmen.

That the agreement dated 14-11-1970 relates to induction of labourers in the depots of FCI. In the said agreement there was no commitment to extend parity in the pensionary benefits with that of Port Labour as claimed by the workmen herein. The agreement dated 14-11-1970 relates to the FCI Departmental Labour working in Inland Godowns. The FCI Port Labour retired under Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme was not covered in the said settlement. Moreover, in the said settlement it was agreed that benefit of annual leave and holidays will be adopted, as applicable to Dock Labour Board, Kolkata. There was no commitment for adoption of pensionary benefits.

That the judgment annexed as Annexure - IV related to parity in the wages of departmental labour of FCI working in Bihar, Assam, Orissa, North-West, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi with the departmental labour working in FCI depots in Kolkata. The said judgment has been implemented in toto. The FCI as per the said judgment is not under any legal obligation to extend pensionary benefits to the erstwhile FCI Port Labour, as claimed by the petitioner as the labour of FCI is not comparable with the labour of Port Trust as these labourers are governed with different set of Rules as applicable in Port Trust. The Supreme Court judgment dated 20th July, 1990 was not applicable to FCI Port Labour at Kolkata who retired in the year 1986. It was applicable only to the departmental labour working in the depots of FCI as mentioned herein. The terms and conditions of the employees of Port Trust and Dock Labour Boards and FCI Port Labour were distinct. Therefore, there is no justification to claim the parity in the case of pensionary benefits. The workmen are different and distinct class so far the workmen benefited in the case of pensionary benefits are concerned.

That the judgment of Hon'ble High Court of Madras related to Class - III & IV employees and workers of major Ports who retired/ expired/resigned during the period from 1-1-1986 to 31-12-1987. Moreover, in this judgment the Hon'ble High Court has disallowed the demand for treating the interim relief as pay for the purpose of calculation of pensionary and other benefits for Class - III & IV employees. In this judgment the eligibility to exercise option for pensionary benefits has not been determined.

This judgment is not applicable in case of FCI Port Labour who retired under Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme in the year 1986 onwards.

That the judgment dated 28th July, 1998 annexed as Annexure - VIII applicable to the Kolkata Trust Class III & IV employees only. The FCI Port Labour retired under Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme cannot avail the benefit of the said judgment.

The workmen applicants have filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder they have reiterated the averments of their claim statement and have denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workmen that they were Port Workers of FCI. They have been denied the benefit of exercising option to switch over to pension scheme whereas the rest of the CPF pensionary, Port and Dock Workers retired after 01-01-1986 were given the aforesaid option of pension scheme.

It was further submitted that the management of FCI on 14-11-1970 signed memorandum of settlement and agreed to give all the benefits to the FCI workers who worked at Ports as are available to the Port and Dock workers.

The Counsel for the workmen placed reliance on the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in FCI Workers' Union Vs. FCI & Anr. in WP(C) No. 202/1994 and the judgment of the Hon'ble Madras High Court dated 27-08-1996.

It was further submitted that the Ministry of Surface Transport, Government of India vide order dated 20-12-1996 permitted the CPF retirees to switch over to the pension scheme. The workmen retired on 01-01-1986 and they are entitled to exercise the option of pension scheme provided by the Ministry of Surface Transport.

It was submitted from the side of management that due to cessation of import and export work of food grains and withdrawal of import work of fertilizer from FCI in the year 1986 a Voluntary Retirement Scheme was introduced with the approval of the Government of India for dispensation of FCI labour working in the major ports. The port workers were given their normal terminal benefit apart from the special compensation under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme as full and final settlement.

It was further submitted that FCI Port labours were governed by FCI (CPF) Scheme framed under Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act. The members of the CPF Scheme of FCI are not entitled to the Pensionary benefits at par with the Government employees.

It was further submitted that the members of the CPF Scheme recruited on or before 01-04-1971 were eligible for Family Pension Scheme, 1971 on optional basis. Apart from this they were eligible for FCI Group Insurance Scheme, 1980 framed with the permission of the authority under Employees Provident Fund Act as replacement to the

Employees Deposits Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976. Under this Scheme the legal heirs of the members who die in harness get insured amount. Whereas in case of optees for the Family Pension Scheme the legal heirs were eligible for pension if the member die in harness subject to fulfilment of certain conditions. It is submitted that the workers who retired under Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme were not members of F.P.S., 1971.

It was further submitted that there was no question for seeking option from the FCI Port Labour who had retired after full and final settlement of their final dues for the extension of pensionary benefit at par with the Government employees.

The workmen seek the right of exercising of option to come over to the pension scheme as was given to the Port and Dock Workers by the Ministry of Surface Transport. The Ministry of Surface Transport has given this option to the workmen in view of the judgment of the Hon'ble Chennai High Court. The workmen are not the employees of the Ministry of Surface Transport and the work performed by the workmen is not similar to the work performed by the workers of Port and Dock workers of the Ministry of Surface Transport. The judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court is not applicable in the instant case. The judgment relates to parity in the wages of departmental labourers of FCI working in Bihar, Assam, Orissa, North East, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi with the departmental labourers working in FCI depots in Calcutta. There is no mention in the judgment that the workmen are entitled to all the benefits available to the Port and Dock Workers.

The Port and Dock workers and the labourers of the Dock Labour Board are governed by different set of Rules and their terms and conditions are governed by the statutory authorities under the supervision and control of Ministry of Surface Transport.

The substantial question is whether the duties performed by the FCI workers and those of Port and Dock labourers are similar in nature.

"WW1, Sh. Sukhdev Sahani has admitted in his cross-examination as under :—

"It is correct that the workmen of Port Trust Dock Labour Board has separate and distinct working settlement from what the workman of FCI has."

WW1 has categorically admitted that the working conditions and work performance of Port and Dock Labourers and FCI workers are not similar in nature. The Port and Dock workers load and unload gunny bags and other articles on Crane Platform and Crane carries the item to the Ship. The Dock workers handle either bulk or Bag Cargo on the hatch of the Ship and they lift foodgrains from the hatch of the Ship with the help of Crane. The FCI workers load and unload the foodgrains bags from and to trucks and wagons and the warehouses. The duties of loading and unloading performed by the FCI workers is limited to the warehouses whereas the Port and Dock

workers perform more hazardous work of lifting foodgrains from the hatch of the Ship with the help of Cranes. They handle these articles on the wharf of the Port.

According to the admission of WW1, the duties of the Port and Dock workers and those of FCI workers are quite different and distinct. The duties of Port and Dock workers is more hazardous and arduous in comparison to the duties of the FCI workers in the warehouses. The Port and Dock workers have to lift the bags to the Cranes and to unload it from the Ship. They work on the wharf of the Port.

WW1, Sh. Sukhdev Sahani has further admitted in his cross-examination as under :—

"We used to carry gunny bags of cereals and foodgrains only. It is correct that workers of Port Trust and Dock workers are used to carry and fit hazardous materials and heavy container from Ship to Yard."

This statement of the witness establishes the fact that the workmen of FCI carry the bags of cereals and foodgrains whereas the workmen of Trust and Dock Board carried hazardous materials and heavy container from Ship to Yard. In view of this different nature of work, the workmen of FCI are not entitled to get the benefits of workmen of Port Trust and Dock Board.

WW1, Sh. Sukhdev Sahani has further admitted as under :—

"It is correct that FCI Labour were governed by FCI CPF Scheme framed under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provident Fund."

The workmen have admitted that they were governed by FCI CPF Scheme and so, there is no question of extension of any pensionary benefits to the workmen.

The witness has further admitted as under :—

"It is correct that I opted and accepted the Voluntary Retirement Scheme introduced by the FCI management and my name appears at Serial No. 2 at Annexure -3 filed by me along with statement of claim."

These workmen have filled up the applications for the enrolment under FCI (CPF Regulation, 1967). This regulation has been framed under the provisions of Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. The benefits of CPF accumulation admissible to these workmen were given to these workmen as full and final settlement and acceptance of their voluntary option for the retirement. This fact is supported by the statement of the workman, Sh. Sukhdev Sahani (WW1).

Mr. Sahani, WW1 has also admitted in his cross-examination as under :—

"It is correct we got the entire pay and admissible payments by cheque under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme dated 30-08-1986 to our satisfaction."

The workmen got themselves enrolled under FCI (CPF Regulation, 1967) and they have received all the benefits under the regulation by which they are governed.

It is quite obvious from perusal of the record that there is no statutory pensionary scheme for the workmen when they joined the services of FCI.

The judgment of the Hon'ble Chennai High Court is regarding Port and Dock workers. The benefits given by the Hon'ble Chennai High Court to the Port and Dock workers cannot be extended by any stretch of imagination to the workers of FCI as the duties performed by the Port and Dock workers are more hazardous and it relates to loading and unloading gunny bags on the Cranes and from Cranes to the Ships.

From the above discussion it becomes quite obvious that the judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court referred to above is not applicable in the case of the FCI workmen as in that judgment the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed for parity of wages to the workers of FCI working in different Regions. There is no mention of the duties of that Port and Dock labourers. The workmen cannot avail the benefits of the judgment of the Hon'ble Chennai High Court as their work is not so hazardous as the work performed by the workers of Port and Dock workers. There is no mention of extending the benefits of Port and Dock workers to the FCI workers even in the settlement dated 14-11-1970.

The instant workmen are not entitled to the benefits of Port and Dock labourers even in view of the agreement dated 14-11-1970.

In the settlement dated 14-11-1970 it has been specially mentioned in Paras-4 and 5 that the workmen will be entitled to only leave and holidays under the scheme of Dock Labour Board Calcutta. They are entitled to the fringe benefits at the pattern prevalent in Dock Labour Board, Calcutta. In the entire agreement there is no mention that all the statutory benefits given to the Port and Dock workers will also be extended to the workmen of the FCI. The settlement is restricted only to fringe benefits and benefits of annual leave and holidays. There is no mention that pensionary benefits will also be available to the FCI workers.

This settlement does not confer on the workmen any benefit other than leave, holidays and fringe benefits, so it cannot be said that the workmen are entitled to pensionary scheme in view of the settlement dated 14-11-1970.

The workman in his cross-examination at page-2 has admitted that the agreement dated 14-11-1970 relating to the FCI Department labourers working in Inland Godowns is not applicable to the workmen who opted under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme of 1986.

In view of the clear cut admission of this workman the agreement dated 14-11-1970 does not confer any benefit to the workmen who opted under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme, 1986.

It becomes quite obvious from perusal of the scheme dated 30-8-1986 that the workmen have accepted the Voluntary Retirement as per the FCI Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme, 1986 and the workmen have obtained all the benefits under this scheme. It has not been pointed

out from the side of the workmen as to what other scheme was available to them. The workmen have voluntarily accepted the Voluntary Retirement Scheme in the year 1986 and they have raised this dispute in 2005 after a lapse of almost 19-20 years. Their claim is delayed and it is not maintainable in view of the extraordinary delay. Delay defeats equity.

It was submitted from the side of the management that there is no explanation of delay. Not to speak of plausible or satisfactory explanation. There is no explanation at all what prevented the workman to approach this Forum after along a period of 19-20 years. It is settled law that stale claim made after an inordinate and unexplained period could not be entertained.

My attention was drawn to 2005 (5) SCC page 91 paras 12 and 13. The Hon'ble Apex Court has held that long delay impedes the maintainance of the records. Belated claim should not be considered.

It has been held in (2001) 6 SCC 222 as under :—

"Law does not prescribe any time limit for the appropriate Government to exercise its powers under Section 10 of the Act. It is not that this power can be exercised at any point of time and to revive matters which had since been settled. Power is to be exercised reasonably and in a rational manner. There appears to us, to be no rational basis on which the Central Government has exercised powers in this case after a lapse of about seven years of the order dismissing the respondent from service."

In the instant case reference has been made after a delay of long 19-20 years. Limitation Act is not applicable in ID cases but stale cases should not be considered. Delay in the instant case is inordinate and relief can be rejected on the ground of delay alone.

The workmen have been enrolled under the CPF Scheme and the entire payments have been made to them along with compensation. They have worked for almost only 16 years. In the Government PSU's or even in the Government Department, the pensionary benefit is available at least after 20 years of continuous service before superannuation as per the statutory scheme. There is no statutory scheme for these workmen in the FCI. No benefits can be extended without any statutory provisions. The Tribunal/Court cannot create statutory benefits by their orders.

The workmen opted for Voluntary Retirement Scheme, 1986 in view of cessation of import and export work of foodgrains and withdrawal of import work of fertilizer from FCI in the year 1986.

The work which the workmen performed ceased to exist in 1986. Import and Export of foodgrains and import of fertilizer was withdrawn from the FCI in the year 1986. The FCI introduced the scheme of 1986 in order to give special compensation to the workmen who served the department for almost 16 years and the workmen opted for that scheme

and they received the entire emoluments. There is no statutory pension scheme in the FCI even at present. The workmen were enrolled under the CPF Scheme. The FCI has paid their CPF deposits and compensation in view of cessation of import and export work. The option of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme, 1986 has been exercised by all the workmen willingly. They have admitted it in their claim statement and WWI has also confirmed it that they opted for the scheme voluntarily and they accepted the compensation and CPF amount willingly.

It is beyond my comprehension as to under what circumstances the union has raised this dispute after a long gap of 19-20 years. The dispute itself is frivolous, vexatious and unnecessary. The workmen are not entitled to get pensionary benefits admissible to the Port and Dock workers as they belong to a different category of workmen in the FCI. There is no such departmental scheme in the FCI. They are not entitled to any relief.

The workmen have raised this unnecessary dispute after a lapse of almost 19-20 years. They are not entitled to get pensionary benefits admissible to the Port and Dock workers in view of the above discussion.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of FCI in not allowing FCI Departmental Workers of Ports (list enclosed) to exercise option to come over to the Pension Scheme as given to the Port and Dock Workers by Ministry of Surface Transport is legal and justified. The workmen applicants are not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Date : 28-01-2008.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 403. —कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-3 धारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मार्च, 2008 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम, के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [ धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध बिहार के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:—

#### बिहटा

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	राजस्व थाना संख्या	जिला
1.	खेदलपुरा	50	बिहटा
2.	सिंकदरपुर	51	बिहटा
3.	महादेवपुर, फुलाड़ी	53	बिहटा
4.	बिगोकुलपुर, (कोरहर)	54	बिहटा
5.	देवकुली	55	बिहटा

[सं. एस-38013/11/08-एस.एस.-1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S. O. 403.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st March, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except Sub-Section (I) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall into force in the following areas in the State of Bihar namely :—

#### Bihta

S. No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Revenue Thana Number	District
1.	Khedalpura	50	Bihta
2.	Sikandarpur	51	Bihta
3.	Mahadeopur, Phularhi	53	Bihta
4.	Bigokulpur (Korahar)	54	Bihta
5.	Deokuli	55	Bihta

[No. S-38013/11/2008-S.S.-I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 404.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मार्च, 2008 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम, के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [ धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध बिहार के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:—

#### बरौनी बेगुसराय सहित

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	राजस्व थाना संख्या	जिला
1.	रजौड़ा	379,382	बेगुसराय
2.	हाजीपुर	380,482	बेगुसराय
3.	सोकहरा	383	बेगुसराय
4.	असुरारी	472	बेगुसराय
5.	गढ़हरा	486	बेगुसराय
6.	सलेमपुर वाड़ी	487,491	बेगुसराय
7.	मोहम्मदपुरवारो	488,489,492	बेगुसराय
8.	सिमरिया	500,501	बेगुसराय
9.	मल्हीपुर	503	बेगुसराय
10.	बीहट	504	बेगुसराय
11.	मालती	505	बेगुसराय
12.	पपरौर	507	बेगुसराय
13.	हवासपुर	508	बेगुसराय
14.	सिंगदाहा	510	बेगुसराय
15.	मोसादपुर	523,539	बेगुसराय

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	राजस्व थाना संख्या	जिला
16.	खुटोन	525	बेगुसराय
17.	तेलर	526	बेगुसराय
18.	फतेहपुर	527	बेगुसराय
19.	चकअजीज	528	बेगुसराय
20.	सैदपुर	529	बेगुसराय
21.	देउना	533	बेगुसराय
22.	माकोपुर	534	बेगुसराय
23.	देवना	535	बेगुसराय
24.	जेमरा	536	बेगुसराय
25.	नूरपुर	537	बेगुसराय
26.	चकबल्ली	540	बेगुसराय
27.	विशनपुर चांद	541	बेगुसराय
28.	महना	542	बेगुसराय
29.	नारायणपुर	543, 544, 547	बेगुसराय
30.	जमालपुर	545	बेगुसराय
31.	भयौर	548	बेगुसराय
32.	सबौरा	550	बेगुसराय
33.	मिल्की	551	बेगुसराय
34.	गोविंदपुर	552	बेगुसराय
35.	रूपसपुर	553	बेगुसराय
36.	अल्मोचक	556	बेगुसराय
37.	केशावे	557	बेगुसराय
38.	सिसवा	558	बेगुसराय
39.	भकरदही	559	बेगुसराय
40.	रजौड़ा	219	बेगुसराय
41.	हरदिया	220	बेगुसराय
42.	मिर्जापुर वनद्वार	342	बेगुसराय
43.	चकगोपाल	345	बेगुसराय
44.	फोखरिया	346	बेगुसराय
45.	भोकिमपुर	348	बेगुसराय
46.	बाधा	356	बेगुसराय
47.	आनंदपुर	357	बेगुसराय
48.	मोहम्मद रघुनाथ	377	बेगुसराय
49.	इरंख	380	बेगुसराय
50.	भीरगंज	383	बेगुसराय
51.	नौरंगा	384	बेगुसराय
52.	बांध चैरव	385	बेगुसराय
53.	मोहम्मदपुर रघुनाथ, हरंख	387	बेगुसराय
54.	मियांचंद	388	बेगुसराय
55.	हरवा	390	बेगुसराय
56.	हेमरा	400	बेगुसराय
57.	उलाव	412	बेगुसराय

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	राजस्व थाना संख्या	जिला
58.	सलखु तेघड़ा	419	बेगुसराय
59.	मोहनएघ	503	बेगुसराय
60.	वइदरपुर	519	बेगुसराय
61.	शाहपुर	520	बेगुसराय

[संख्या एस-38013/13/08-एस.एस.-1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S. O. 404.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st march, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Bihar namely :—

**Barauni Including Begusarai**

S. No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Revenue Thana Number	District
1.	Rajaura	379,382	Begusarai
2.	Hajipur	380,482	Begusarai
3.	Sokhara	383	Begusarai
4.	Asurari	472	Begusarai
5.	Gadhara	486	Begusarai
6.	Salempur Barhi	487,491	Begusarai
7.	Mohammadpurvaro	488,489,492	Begusarai
8.	Simaria	500,501	Begusarai
9.	Mallihpur	503	Begusarai
10.	Beehat	504	Begusarai
11.	Malati	505	Begusarai
12.	Papraur	507	Begusarai
13.	Hawaspur	508	Begusarai
14.	Sikandaha	510	Begusarai
15.	Mosadpur	523,539	Begusarai
16.	Khutone	525	Begusarai
17.	Telar	526	Begusarai
18.	Fatehpur	527	Begusarai
19.	Chakaziz	528	Begusarai
20.	Saidpur	529	Begusarai
21.	Deuna	533	Begusarai
22.	Makopur	534	Begusarai
23.	Devana	535	Begusarai
24.	Jemara	536	Begusarai
25.	Noorpur	537	Begusarai
26.	Chakballi	540	Begusarai
27.	Bisanpur Chand	541	Begusarai
28.	Mahana	542	Begusarai
29.	Narayanpur	543,544,547	Begusarai

S. No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Revenue Thana Number	District
30.	Jamalpur	545	Begusarai
31.	Bhayour	548	Begusarai
32.	Saboura	550	Begusarai
33.	Milki	551	Begusarai
34.	Govindpur	552	Begusarai
35.	Rupaspur	553	Begusarai
36.	Almochak	556	Begusarai
37.	Keshave	557	Begusarai
38.	Sisva	558	Begusarai
39.	Makadahi	559	Begusarai
40.	Rajapura	219	Begusarai
41.	Hardia	220	Begusarai
42.	Mirzapur Vandwar	342	Begusarai
43.	Chakgopal	345	Begusarai
44.	Pokharia	346	Begusarai
45.	Mokimpur	348	Begusarai
46.	Bagha	356	Begusarai
47.	Anandpur	357	Begusarai
48.	Mohammad Raghunath	377	Begusarai
49.	Irrakh	380	Begusarai
50.	Meergunj	383	Begusarai
51.	Nauranga	384	Begusarai
52.	Banah Bhairava	385	Begusarai
53.	Mohammad Raghunath Harakh	387	Begusarai
54.	Mianchand	388	Begusarai
55.	Irva	390	Begusarai
56.	Hemra	400	Begusarai
57.	Ulaq	412	Begusarai
58.	Salkhu Teghara	419	Begusarai
59.	Mohanaigha	503	Begusarai
60.	Vaidarpur	519	Begusarai
61.	Shahpur	520	Begusarai

[No. S-38013/13/2008-S.S.-I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का. आ. 405. —कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 मार्च, 2008 को उस तारीख को रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम, के

अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबन्ध बिहार के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:—

## कहलगाँव

क्र. सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	राजस्व थाना संख्या	जिला
1.	पाकरतला	44	भागलपुर
2.	मथुरापुर	221	भागलपुर
3.	सलेमपुर	251	भागलपुर
4.	काजीपुर	267	भागलपुर
5.	सरबदीपुर	271	भागलपुर
6.	कुशापुर	298	भागलपुर
7.	लक्ष्मीपुर, बनियाकचारी	304	भागलपुर
8.	जंगलगोपाली	336	भागलपुर

[संख्या एस-38013/12/08-एस.एस.-1]

एस. दो. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S. O. 405.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st March, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI (except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Bihar namely:—

## Kahalgaon

S. No.	Name of the Revenue Village	Revenue Thana Number	District
1.	Pakartala	44	Bhagalpur
2.	Mathurapur	221	Bhagalpur
3.	Salempur	251	Bhagalpur
4.	kajipur	267	Bhagalpur
5.	Sarbadipur	271	Bhagalpur
6.	Kushapur	298	Bhagalpur
7.	Laxmipur, Baniyakachari	304	Bhagalpur
8.	Jangalgopali	336	Bhagalpur

[No. S-38013/12/2008-S.S.-I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.